The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 26 5. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ENGLAND.
THE CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPION BELT,
BETWEEN
HEENAN AND SAYERS.

By private letters from our special agent in London, Dr. Augustus Rawlings, we are informed that the fight would positively come off at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. We quote from his letter to show the arrangements which we have made to give the public the first illustrated intelligence of the event.

London, April 10th.—I alluded in my last to certain arrangements which I had made in London, agreeably to your instructions. They are as follows:

I have engaged two first-rate artists, H. C. Wilson, Esq., and George Roberts, Esq.; and the photographer of George Newbold's celebrated Sporting Establishment, to assist your special artist, Mr. Berghaus, on the morning of the fight. I have a large double-page block ready, made of thirty-two separate pieces. Immediately after the fight, Mr. Berghaus will sketch out the contest on the block, which will then be taken apart and worked upon by all the artists, and the pieces, as soon as finished, given into the hands of the engravers until all the pieces are in hand, and forming the complete block.

I shall get up a perfect copy of your Champion Paper, and have all the pages electrotyped here, engravings and all, and send the plates to you by the Vanderbilt, so that you can put them right away on your fast presses, and be in print immediately after the Vanderbilt reaches her dock in New York.

The cuts will be engraved at the office of Frederick Smythe & Son, where the finest work of the London *Illustrated News* is done, and at Bradbury & Beath's.

Besides sending you the stereotyped plates to work from, I shall send you 20,000 copies, *printed here*, so that you will be able to furnish a small edition immediately after the steamer arrives!

Will any of your competitors have the ghost of a chance against such enterprise!

Such is the demand for your Champion Number in England that I have engaged to furnish the houses of Smith & Son and George Vickers with 100,000 copies of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, printed in London within twenty-four hours after the fight!

I have very little doubt that there will be a demand for three times that number here. They shall have all they want.

Have I done well? The issue will show. Your little enterprise has quite astonished the English people!

Adieu! till the next mail. Yours,
AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS.

The entire cost of this enterprise will amount to
NEARLY TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

In a letter dated London, April 14, we find the enclosed license, giving a permission to publish our paper in London:

Certified Copy of Newspaper Declaration.

[Copy.]

We, John Tallis, of Water-st., Strand, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, George Vickers, of Angel Court, Strand, aforesaid, in the said county, Publisher, and Augustus Rawlings, of Moley's Hotel, Strand, in the said county—gentlemen—do severally, solemnly and sincerely declare and say as follows (that is to say):-I, the said John Tallis, do declare and say that I am the printer of a certain newspaper entitled

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

And I, the said George Vickers, do declare and say that I am the publisher of the said Newspaper; and I, the said Augustus Rawlings, declare and say that I am the sole proprietor of the same Newspaper; and we, the said John Tallis, George Vickers and Augustus Rawlings do further declare and say that the aforesaid Newspaper is intended to be printed at the printing office of the said John Tallis, situate and being in Water-st., Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement, Danes, in the county of Middlesex, and to be published at the publishing office of George Vickers, situate and being in Angel court, Strand, in the said Parish of St. Clement, Danes; and we do severally make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in pursuance of an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An act to reduce the duties on newspapers, and to amend the laws relating to the duties on newspapers and advertisements."

Declared at the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, in the City of Westminster, by the said John Tallis, George Vickers and Augustus Rawlings, this 14th day of April, 1860, before me.

THOMAS EARMAKER,

An officer of stamp duties, and duly appointed to take and receive declarations under the provisions of the act 6 and 7, Wm. 4, cap. 76.

(Signed)
JOHN TALLIS,
GEO. VICKERS,
AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS.

THERE WILL BE NO FAILURE IN RECEIVING OUR
LONDON EXTRA.

We are positively assured by our correspondent that the edition of our paper, and the duplicate stereotype plates, will be taken by him on a special train (engaged by Mr. George Wilkes) from London to Southampton, and put on board the *Vanderbilt* steamer, which is now nearly due, and we are prepared to state that

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Containing the best picture of the fight that will be published, with over seventy portraits of pugilistic celebrities and other pictures of interest connected with this great event,

TAKEN BY THE
INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS,
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The drawings will afterwards be made on the wood by
ALBERT BERGHAUS, Esq., our Special Artist sent out from this country.
H. C. WILSON, Esq., of London, and
GEORGE ROBERTS, of London.
The Engravings will be executed by
FREDERICK SMYTHE, Esq., and some principal Engravers of the
LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
And Bradbury & Beath, of London.

Immediately after the completion of the Engravings, the paper will be stereotyped, and the plates in duplicate sent to this country.

This is the first time that an American paper has been issued in London.

Frank Leslie's arrangements are of the completest and most extensive character, and will enable him to furnish all orders for his LONDON EXTRA OF FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER with instant dispatch.

Orders should be sent to the New-York Agents immediately, to insure a prompt delivery of the packages.

FRANK LESLIE'S
is the
ONLY ILLUSTRATED EXTRA
PUBLISHED IN LONDON.
ALL OTHERS MUST
BE BOGUS.
FRANK LESLIE, No. 19 City Hall-place, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
H. DEXTER & CO

Inform the trade throughout the country that they have purchased from FRANK LESLIE the ENTIRE EDITION of the above number, which they will distribute to all parts of the Union in advance of all competitors.

NEWSDEALERS, SEND IN YOUR ORDERS!
H. DEXTER & CO.,
General Agents for Frank Leslie's Publications,
No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

THE BATTLE OF THE PLATFORMS.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.

The Drive for the Doctrine of Federal Protection.

The New-York Delegation Protected by the Police.

THE PLATFORM REPORT.

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Charleston, Friday, April 27.

Out of the 4,000 strangers in the city probably not more than three-fifths went to bed last night at all, and probably even they can't stand the temptation to-night. At early dawn knots of people, eagerly talking and fiercely gesticulation, could be seen in the bar-rooms or on the corners of the streets. The all-absorbing question was, what will be the state of things in the Convention when the discussion on the Platform comes up. All parties conceded that a fierce and bitter discussion would be had, and that in all probability trouble would ensue.

The door of the Convention hall having been opened, the ladies rushed in and soon filled their gallery, and all the seats under both galleries. The attendance was unusually large, no room being left for the accommodation of late comers. Dr. Smyth opened the Convention with a Democratic prayer, and took occasion in the course thereon to request the interference of Deity in behalf of the National Democratic candidate at the next election. The Platform Committee not being ready to report, the Convention as usual adjourned, and conversation became general. An hour later it again convened, and at once entered upon its duties.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, presented the Majority report, and begged the indulgence of the Convention while he made an explanation. He sketched the differences which had for three days occupied the attention of the Committee, and taking each resolution, gave the vote on each. He then in an exceedingly able, courteous and fairly-intended argument urged the acceptance of the Majority report. He dwelt with great earnestness on the justice of listening to the demands of those States which cast Democratic electoral votes, rather than to those which can only aid the hosts of their enemies. His exhibition of the effect upon the interests of the South was very clear. He made it appear an evident fact that to the South it was a question of life and death, and that so soon as they yielded the irrepressible conflict would begin. The contest would be between the free colored men and the white, and so far as the Free States are concerned, he believed they would raise an eager army to drive the former from the State. [Sensation.] He said that no man, be he slaveholder or not, could, at the South, believe in popular sovereignty. This drew forth applause, which was counteracted by hushes on the other side of the house. Referring to Gen. Cushing, he paid him a high Southern compliment, saying he was entitled to the gratitude and love of every man at the South for the manly stand he had made to stem the tide of Black Republican Abolitionism. Winding up, he urged Delegates from the North not to mind the cry of doughfacedness, but to stand by principles, and adopt a platform about which there could be no doubt, and which would not be liable to a double construction.

While the absence of all clap-trap argument was noticeable, the very earnest and exceedingly impassioned manner of the gentleman added no little to force with which it was sent home to all Southern convictions. At his close he was loudly cheered and instantly surrounded by many friends anxious to congratulate him on his eminently able effort. During his speech there were frequent outbursts of applause which Mr. Cushing promptly checked.

Mr. Robert G. Scott occupied the Chair during one of these interruptions, and rising at his desk, with patriotic tears in his eyes, he entreated the Convention to remember how near the brink of everlasting destruction the party was, and urged them to consider carefully, soberly, discreetly, this most serious matter.

Mr. Paine, of Ohio, the present Democratic gubernatorial candidate there, presented a minority report He also obtained the consent of the Convention to argue its merits; that the majority report, representing that 17 States had but 127 votes, while the minority report, with but 16 States, cast 176 votes.

This statement drew out a series of questions. The most pertinent of which was: how many electoral votes do the sixteen States above alluded to, cast? This for a moment turned the laugh on him, but he soon recovered and went on.

He traced the several and frequent concessions made to the South, and charged all the troubles now forced upon the country to the squabbles of Congressmen in the House of Representatives. He insisted, in a long and dignified argument, that the Northern branch of the Democratic Party did not insist upon anything new. He defended Squatter Sovereignty, and wound up by saying, "We never will recede from that doctrine, Sir; *never, never, never*, so help us God."

This drew down the Douglas men in continued cheering and loud applause.

He showed the folly of the South in expecting aid from the North, if they loaded her with weights so heavy that they could not be carried; urged them by the love of the country and even by their selfish love of their own section, to pause ere they plunged the Democratic Party so deep in the mire that Douglas himself could not extricate them.

The effect of this bombshell was terrific. Yells, hisses, shouting, cheering and boisterous applause compelled him to suspend his remarks for several moments.

He rebuked severely and sarcastically those Southern orators who so glibly say that the South has always been Democratic. He called to their memory the sixty votes which she almost always cast for the Whig candidate; referred to the failure of Kentucky and Tennessee to support Pierce, and told them he hoped the Northern Democracy would never be forced to prove to the South that it could get along much more easily without the South than it could without the North. A Republican President, or a Republican Supreme Court, could in no way injure the Northern Democratic Party can the Southern brethren say the same? He charged them to reflect, to pause in their mad career, to remember in advance what the consequence of a disruption would be, and that they must see how justly the consequences would be laid at the door of the South. He closed by submitting himself to the will of the Convention, saying he would do the best he could under all circumstances, but he prophecied in time that defeat was certain look out, said he, for the rattling of the bones of the herd of New-Orleans. Be on your guard lest Jefferson in his angelic state come down with the sword of the destroyer and sweep you indignantly from the face of the earth.

He was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, at the close of which he retired from the stand.

The floor was awarded to Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, who submitted as an amendment the reaffirmation of the Cincinnati platform. Some little dissatisfaction was expressed that he should presume to offer a minority report signed only by himself. To this he replied that while the report represented seventeen States, and the first minority report represented fifteen States, he had the honor of representing the thirty-two sovereign States which had heretofore indorsed the Cincinnati platform. He pitched into the plank which bound the Democratic Party to the decisions of the Supreme Court, past, present and future, and asked if the Convention was willing, in case Seward was elected and had the power of reorganizing the Supreme Bench, to bow to its decision instantly.

The point took, and for a few moments the confusion was universal. The delegates and visitors applauded add cheered till General Cushing felt in duty bound to interfere.

An amusing controversy occurred between Butler and a delegate from Maryland. The latter accused Gen. Butler of representing a Black Republican State, which never cast a Democratic vote.

Butler didn't think it was fair for the pot to call the kettle black.

A Delegate replied that when his State passed laws interfering with Federal enactments, he would consent to hide his diminished head.

Butler said he need not hide his head if he were in Massachusetts, nor need he be in fear of having his head broke with a shillalegh when he went to the polls. He continued amidst great laughter, and kept up a running fire of Butlerism, in which he did not fail prominently to allude to and comment on the deciding vote cast by Maryland in the recent election of a Black Republican speaker. He attacked Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina, showing that their representative vote was so evenly cast that they were no better than eunuchs in the Democratic family.

Gen. Butler's speech was replete with wit and humor, and produced a great impression upon the delegates. It may have an effect on the result not anticipated.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, made a concise, logical argument, based upon his theory of rights of the South.

Ex-Gov. King, of Missouri, a large slaveholder, spoke earnestly and feelingly in favor of the minority report, and begged his friends to stand by the rights of the whole country, and not to be as sectional on the one side as the Republicans are on the other.

The great speech of the day on the majority report was made by Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama. Fortified with a pile of books and papers, he ascended the platform, and was greeted by a perfect form of applause cheers, hi-his, and cock crows. The speech was entirely and completely Southern in its tone. He took the ground that the Democratic Party make the grand mistake of its existence when it acknowledged that Slavery was wrong. He traced the rise and progress of Abolitionism, including as such Republicanism and Squatter Sovereignty. He lost by that point; and to say the least, it was undignified and unwise. He accused the North of lack of courtesy to the Southern men of God, saying that they could not obtain admission to Northern pulpits. In referring to the Dred Scott decision, he alluded eloquently, tenderly and affectionately to Chief Justice Taney, and paid him a high tribute of respect His allusion to the defeat in 1840 by the clap-trap of coon skins, hard cider and log cabins, was singularly unfortunate, as Gen. Cushing happened to be a distinguished participant in that victory. He closed by demanding a concession from the Northern wing of the Democracy, and showing that Alabama was content with the majority report, though it was not all she desired, or all she had demanded. At the conclusion of his speech he was surrounded by his friends generally, and congratulated on the stride he had made towards the Presidency.

During his speech the applause in the gallery was frequent and hearty, and was finally protested against by a member from Pennsylvania, who threatened to have the galleries cleared.

Gen. Cushing interfered in behalf of the spectators saying that it would be impossible for the chair to distinguish between applause on the floor and in the gallery.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, made a very able speech in favor of the minority report.

Douglas' stock rises daily. His friends are very highly elated.

The Convention adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. Breckenridge's letter has not had the desired effect. It has not hurt Douglas in the least.

The difficulty between Craig, of Missouri, and Longnemere, of the St. Louis *Bulletin*, has led to a peremptory challenge from the latter.

A hand to hand, plate, fork and spoon fight occured to-night at the Mills House.

John Cochrane has lost all influence in the New-York Delegation. Douglas has the delegation by a very large majority. In caucus, the New-York Delegation vote on the Cincinnati platform adoption was 46 to 24, Ludlow leading off.

Arnold and Russell, of Connecticut, are working against Douglas very hard. Ingersoll is on the fence.

To-morrow, you expect to hear of the stoppage of debate at 12 o'clock; also the adoption of the minority report. Douglas will be king, and Davis or Slidell his opponent.

Intense excitement exists in the city. An immense crowd has been collected all day in front of the Mills House listening to disunion speeches from fire-eating orators.

The crowd rushed into the room of the New-York delegation, and the room was cleared by the police.

The minority or compromise report will be adopted by 180 votes.

Five States will go off and nominate Davis, or Lane, and Wood.

HOWARD.

From the Associated Press.

Charleston, Friday, April 26.

The Committee have adopted the Cincinnati Platform, with the following additions: That neither Congress nor Territorial legislatures have power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, or to destroy or impair the rights of property in slaves; that the Federal Government should protect the rights of persons and property on the high seas, and wherever its jurisdiction extends; denouncing as revolutionary the enactments of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law; in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and declaring its acquirement the duty of the Government by some means; and calling on the Government to afford full protection to naturalized citizens in foreign countries. The vote stood 18 to 15. New-York voted in favor of the resolutions.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. King, of Missouri, presented a series of resolutions favoring the admission of the delegates from Kansas, who claim seats on the ground that she will be admitted into the Union before the election. Referred to the Committee on National Committee.

An announcement was made at 10½ o'clock that the Committee on Platform would not be ready to report for an hour, and a temporary recess or promenade was taken for that time.

The floor being crowded with ladies as well as the western galleries, there is a chatter of tongues, and peal after peal of merry laughter going on that is in strong antagonism to the suspended excitement of the Convention.

During the recess printed copies of the majority Platform report were scattered over the Convention.

One of the minority reports is signed by B. F. Butler, in behalf of a minority which merely reaffirms the Cincinnati Platform, declaring Democratic principles unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matter, and only recommend in addition to the Cincinnati Platform a resolution for the protection of all its citizens, whether native or naturalized.

The principal minority report, however, is signed by Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, New-York and Pennsylvania. The points are as follows: 1st, affirming the Cincinnati Platform; 2d, that all rights of property are judicial in character, and the Democracy pledge themselves to the decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject; 3d, ample protection to citizens, native or naturalized, at home or abroad; 4th, pledges governmental aid to the Pacific Railroad; 5th, favors the acquisition of Cuba on terms honorable to ourselves and just to Spain; 6th, that all State resistance to the Fugitive Slave law is revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution.

The majority report is in substance as already telegraphed.

At 11½ A. M. the Convention reassembled.

The majority report was read by Mr. Avery, who was instructed to say that entire unanimity did not prevail on a portion of the resolutions. The first and third resolutions, in relation to Slavery in the Territories, and the duties of the General Government to protect the rights of persons, are adopted by a large majority of the Committee.

The second resolution in relation to the Fugitive Slave law, and the fourth in relation to naturalized citizens, were adopted unanimously, and the fifth in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, was adopted without a division.

The two minority reports were then presented by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Payne, of Ohio, the latter stating that his report, although a minority one, represented 172 electoral votes, while the majority report represented only 127 electoral votes.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, inquired how many of the electoral votes represented by the minority report can be depended upon for the Democratic nominee? [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Payne could not say, nor could he speak for Maryland, which goes with the majority.

Mr. Payne offered his platform as a substitute for the whole, and a Massachusetts delegate proposed another set.

All the reports having been presented, Mr. Avery addressed the Convention, claiming that he represented the seventeen Democratic States of the Union. He alluded to the fact that Mexico and Cuba would, inevitably, with Central America, form part of the Union, and with the popular sovereignty doctrine, as proclaimed in the minority report, no slaveholder would dare to enter any of this new territory with his slaves. It was said that Northern men did not like to be thrown into association with slaveholders, and he appealed to gentlemen to correct that error, and to prove to the South that the Democratic Party of the North entertain no such sentiments. There is a distrust among the masses of the people of their Northern allies. We sympathize with you when you are called doughfaces at the North, and we ask you to give us the evidence that our sympathy is well placed.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, addressed the Convention in behalf of the minority report. He did not desire any personal victory, but those he represented believed that in the harmonious settlement of these difficulties depends the existence of the Democratic Party, and the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union.

The Democracy of the North have stood by the South in good faith. There never had been but one construction put upon the Slavery clause of the Cincinnati platform, and he challenged any man to show that it had ever been differently construed, even on the floors of Congress. Mr. Payne read to the Convention the opinions of Secretary Toucey and Vice-President Breckinridge against any measure to legislate Slavery into the Territories, and that the people of each Territory shall settle the matter for themselves, and be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as they may determine, and said he could show that every distinguished Southern statesman since 1830, has planted himself on the Squatter Sovereignty Platform of non-intervention by Congress. He quoted also from Messrs. Hunter, Toombs, Mason, and other Southern Democratic statesmen, maintaining the same ground of non-intervention, and concluded by saying we cannot recede from this doctrine without personal dishonor, and, *so help us God, we never will abandon this principle*. [Sensation.] If the majority report is adopted *you cannot expect one Northern Electoral vote*, or one sympathizing member of Congress from the Free States.

The following resolution of Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, has been circulated, and which he proposes to offer as a substitute for all the other propositions in addition to the Cincinnati platform:

Resolved, That the several States of the Union are under the Constitution equal, and that the people thereof are entitled to free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of their rights of person and property in the common Territories, and that any attempt by Congress or a Territorial Legislature to annul, abridge or discriminate against any such equality or rights would be unwise in policy and repugnant to the Constitution; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government, whenever such rights are violated, to afford the necessary, proper and constitutional remedies for such violations.

Mr. Payne's concluding appeal to the South was very powerful, and was listened to with great attention. He urged them not to destroy the Democratic Party for a mere abstraction.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who reported the Cincinnati Platform pure and simple, addressed the Convention in view of his position and his inability to agree with either the minority or majority. The clause relative to the protection of slave property on the seas, he cautioned them would be regarded by their opponents as an attempt to reopen the Slave-trade. Mr. Butler, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, with regard to non-Democratic States, said it was like the kettle calling the pot black.

Mr. Johnson replied that Maryland had never countenanced and encouraged resistance to the Fugitive Slave law, and had maintained a national position in the Union.

Mr. Butler would say that Massachusetts had never been under a rule that prevented a man from voting his sentiments from fear of the bludgeon or the bullet. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. Johnson desired to reply, but Mr. Butler would not yield—saying, however, that he did not blame the Democratic Party for the condition of affairs. He knew they did all they could to resist it. Mr. Butler concluded with an appeal to let well enough alone, and the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, presented another series of resolutions, as follows:

The first affirms the Cincinnati platform.

The second declares that territorial governments are provisional and temporary, and that during their existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle in the territories, without their rights of either person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

The third declares that it is the duty of the Government to protect the rights of persons or property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

The fourth declares that when the settlers in a Territory have adequate population to form a State Constitution the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by their admission into the Union they stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States, and that a State thus organized is to be admitted into the Union, Slavery or no Slavery.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, proceeded with a violent but eloquent Southern speech. He declared that when the Democratic Party dies the Constitution will die with it—that if the party failed in its duty now, it would be more dead than if defeated at the polls.

Gov. King, of Missouri, addressed the Convention in favor of harmony and conciliation. Delegates came here instructed to do the best that could be done for the Democratic Party. The majority report has a sting of death in it. He would vote for the minority report as a substitute. All the people want is the Cincinnati platform, without any tail to it. He spoke of the Black Republicans as men who are about as sharp as men usually get, and said they would ridicule their majority platform as James-faced and contradictory. So far as Missouri is concerned, they can carry it, even clogged with this deadly sting, as they always go it blind for the Democratic nominee—but he could plainly see that his border neighbors would be destroyed by its venom.

Mr. King alluded, in the course of his argument, to the distinguished statesman of Illinois, and each time was greeted with deafening applause. The Northern Democracy has been stricken down because it stood by the South, and now they have the taunt thrown at them that they cannot promise their electoral vote to the nominee with any certainty. This majority platform would nominate Seward, and make him President. If a few Southern States abandon this Convention, its nominee will gain State from the North for their nominee. They would regret that they should leave, but they must stand by the ship to the last. The Democrats will feel that they are whipped before the battle if you force this platform upon them.

Mr. Jauncey, of Alabama, took the floor, amid immense applause and cheering. No one but her delegates would have known of their existence. Mr. Yancey's speech was most able, eloquent and powerful. He contended that the Democratic Party must accept defeat with cheerfulness, on a principle rather than seek success with its violation, and look to the sober second thought of the people for justification and restoration. He concluded by eloquently urging the Southern delegates to be true to their constitutional duty, and not to lend themselves to a palpable wrong, to obtain a party victory. If they allow themselves to be thus made tools of, they should be hung on a political gallows, higher than ever was built for Haman. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, then took the floor, to reply to Mr. Yancey, at 7½ P. M. and proceeded to reply to Mr. King, styling his speech as remarkable and unnatural as coming from a Southern man. He pronounced the charge that there was any Disunionists or Disruptionists in the Alabama delegation false. He spoke nearly two hours. His extreme doctrines were very weakly applauded even by the gallery. He was very severe on Douglas in connection with Kansas affairs. The acts of the North, he said, had many persons at the South believe that the South and her institutions are no longer safe within the limits of the Union. He denied that Alabama had attempted to dictate to this Convention.

He (Pugh) was glad to hear one Southern man speak out plainly and boldly, and tell us what he really does want. He then read the resolutions adopted by the Alabama Democratic Convention four years ago, as reported by Mr. Yancy himself, in favor of non-intervention, and at the same time instructing the delegates from that State to leave the Cincinnati Convention if the resolutions were not acceded to. Alabama did not ask then what she now asks for, nor did the gentleman demand what he now demands. His (Pugh's) remarks were of the most scathing character such as were never before heard in Charleston on that side of the subject. Bold, fearless and powerful he continued for an hour, and at 8 o'clock gave way for a recess of an hour.

At 9 o'clock the Convention met again, and an attempt was made to fix the time for closing the debate, but was unsuccessful.

Mr. Pugh resumed, going into an argument to prove the constitutionality of squatter sovereignty, quoting from a speech of Senator Hunter on the Kansas bill, to sustain the views of himself and his friends now. He reviewed Mr. Jauncey's remarks with great force and eloquence, and concluded at 10½ o'clock, having spoken more than two hours.

The question was called on the platform, pending which the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

THE IMPRESSION AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, April 27.

Mr. Doulas' residence was crowded up to midnight with friends anxiously inquiring the latest news. The platform reported by the minority is entirely satisfactory to his Southern friends here, and bets are making, with large odds, on his nomination on the fourth ballot.

Mr. Buchanan says he cannot support the nomination if made, as it would be opposing his own Administration. Even if this were so it would not be the first time, as Secretary Cobb charged him with doing so on the Specific Duty question. It is apprehended that his support might lose Mr. Douglas Pennsylvania.

COMPLIMENT TO MAYOR WOOD.

From the Charleston Courier, April 25.

A large and highly respectable number of our citizens assembled last evening in front of the Mills House, with a band of music in attendance, to compliment the Mayor of New-York with a serenade.

The loud and repeated cries for "Wood, Wood," soon brought that gentleman to the balcony, and his appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. He was received with long continued cheering.

Mayor Wood returned his acknowledgements and said: My friends, I thank you for this compliment. It is as unexpected as it is undeserved. I accept it as an evidence of your appreciation of the City I represent, and as an assurer of the kindly sentiments entertained to those who, under all circumstances, will maintain the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Wood then referred to the important consequences dependant upon the action of the Convention now assembled in this city. He said that upon its deliberations and conclusions hung the existence and continued consolidation of the National Democracy, and that upon the National Democracy rested the continuance of the Union. He proceeded to counsel harmony and calm deliberation, and appealed to the members present to weigh well and judge wisely. He said no equivocal platform must be adopted. The rights of all sections should be recognized, and no principles enunciated not consistent with the theory of our institutions, and the obligations of the Federal compact.

Mr. Wood then referred to the intimate commercial and social relations existing between New-York and Charleston, and said that in his person the people of Charleston and of South Carolina, might receive assurances of continued amity, and that, however jointly the incendiary doctrines of Black Republicans had heretofore pervaded the North, the time had at last arrived when New-York would successfully throw herself into the breach for the safety of our common country—that probably the present danger and the present struggle was designed by Providence to test the system of our Government—to see how much it would bear without breaking; but he had no doubt the worst was passed, and that the old Ship of State would soon be found even more safely moored to the harbor of National Society.

Mayor Wood, during the delivery of the speech, was frequently interrupted with applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wood's remarks, Col. Seymour, being called on, replied at some length to the Mayor, in his usual cordial and happy manner, and was greeted with loud and frequent cheering. He said: I welcome you, Sir, to South Carolina. Her people esteem you for the patriotic and conservative principles which you have entertained, and they look forward with confidence to the period in our political destinies when you may be called forth to lend your wisdom and counsel in the Executive administration of our common country.

Sir, we feel honored in having the opportunity to hear from your own lips what we have so often read from your able speeches in defence of the institutions of the South, and we believe, so long as we have such statesmen in the North as yourself, that the tide of Republican fanaticism can never reach the customs of our Southern homes, or disturb the constitutional rights guaranteed by the founders of the country. Sir, Charleston responds in full heart to the sisterly feeling expressed through you from the great City you represent, and sincerely trusts that she may be ever worthy the confidence and sympathy entertained for her.

Col. Seymour referred in handsome terms to the Convention in session, and said *if it would even now throw the mantle over the shoulders of Mr. Wood*, it would command the respect and sanction of the entire Southern country.

His speech occupied some thirty minutes, during which he spoke with great eloquence and force, commanding the most vociferous applause of the crowd.

Health of Massachusetts Cattle.—A meeting of medical practitioners, consisting Drs. Ellis and Cabot, Dr. George Bates of Worcester, Dr. Jeffries Wyman of Cambridge, and Drs. Thayer and Dadd, veterinary surgeons, together with Messrs. Lothrop and Walker, State Commissioners, assembled in the State House, April 25, to investigate matters connected with the disease from which the cattle in Brookfield and other parts of the State are now suffering, and to consult as to the best means to be adopted to stay the malady by medical means. In consequence of the absence of several medical men whose presence was desirable, and the fact that the alcohol in which the lungs had been kept for examination had penetrated the mass and rendered it difficult to dissect them, no business was done.

The notorious Rev. I. S. Kalloch has resigned the pastoral charge of the Tremont Temple in Boston. The *Traveller* says that he will, under appointment of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, take charge of a Church in Leavenworth City, and that Baptist pastors of Boston have recommended him for this post.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Africa with Advices Three Days Later.

Rumors that the International Prize-Fight had Taken Place.

STATE OF THE SWISS AND SAVOY QUESTION

The Ministry of the New Italian Kingdom.

THE RELATIONS OF AUSTRIA AND EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and touched at Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and the *Teutonia* reached the same port on the following morning.

The *North Briton* arrived at Liverpool at 9 P. M. on the 11th.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst., and the *Circassian* reached Galway on the evening of the same day.

The steamships *Jura* and *Canada* arrived at Livpool on the 15th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

NEWS, RUMORS AND MORAL REFLECTIONS ON THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

London, Friday, April 13, 1860.

I think I can assure you that the great battle, so much more important than that of Solferino and Magenta, will not come off before Tuesday or Thursday next. It was fixed, as your readers know, for Monday, the 16th; but that, I learn, is intended as a sort of field day for the rural police. There was a rumor that it would take place on Saturday, (to-morrow,) and to this the great Dowling of *Bell's Life* was mightily inclined, because then that paper would have jockeyed all the penny papers, and especially that yclept the *Sporting Life*, most completely. *Bell's Life* would come out with a Sunday edition, in which all the particulars would be used up, were the fight to take place on a Saturday, and but scant notice thereof afforded to the cheap papers. But against this the redoubtable Wilkes, of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, protested. Moreover, it has been argued that the prosecution which Heenan has undergone has lost him a week's training. "Nay," cried the chivalrous Sayers, "I will fight him a week before or after the appointed time, as it may seem good; what matters?" There is a rumor that the French coast may be the scene of the encounter. What will the French *douaniers* and police say to such a double invasion by England and America, of the Gallic shore? If this fistic *rencontre* were to take place in the land of the people formerly so averse to "*la boxe*," but now studious cultivators of that noble science, and if the brave Heenan and the redoubtable Tom were to execute a *pas de Calais* together on French soil, all I can say is, let such Anglo-American invasion be an augury of Anglo-Saxon union against Continental despotism.

"How such a fight would astonish 'Mounseer,'" quoth an Englishman of the old school. Not so much as formerly, but still it would be an event in France, and I have no doubt but that with a little judicious manipulation of the Press a furor might be got up in Paris concerning "*L'enfant de la Benecie et ce terrible Tom.*"

Well, it is understood that the fight will not take place on Monday, on which day ridiculous policemen, with ill-fitting "high-lows," are to rush about the country in all directions, looking under hay stacks and into hen-roosts for the champions of two mighty nations. All "beak-dom" will be astir on that eventful morn. *Dogberry* and *Verges* multiplied a thousand-fold, malicious as Harry of Bow-street, and stupid as magistrate Beadon, the Rhadamanthus of the defunct Conspiracy Bill, will be on the alert to apprehend all true citizens charged with intent to keep the peace of the Queen. In the meanwhile, the greatest authority in the realm, Dowling, of *Bell's Life*, will smile imperturbably as he issues his mysterious three-guinea cards to go somewhere by rail early the morning after notice received by post the night before. "Not to my own brother, Sir," was the reply of Mr. Dowling to one of the initiated who wanted to know a little more about the event. Wednesday next being the day of the Liverpool steeple-chase, the fight is not likely to come off on that date.

The guests who invite themselves to this banquet of blows will depart by two or three different Railway lines. There will be a place of *rendezvous* at a convenient spot. The commissariat department is to be, I am told, in the hands of Baron Nicholson. How well do I remember seeing that individual, whose depravity is so genial in its character, on a race-course some years since when he had established a kind of pavilion *restaurant*. It began to rain heavily, and numbers entered the Baron's tent, *intent* on avoiding the shower instead of consuming his provender. This greatly incommoded the more virtuous grub-mongers, who were the objects of the Baron's care. With dignified step he came forward, and waving his plump white hand with "judge and jury" grace, and night-house urbanity, he said: "Gentlemen and ladies, this is too bad—this won't do. Oblige me by stepping forth, you who are not customers, and address your supplications to the clerk of the weather-office. Am I the umbrella of mankind? Am I the shelter of the universe?" Well, the Baron, with his humors and obesity, his wit and profligacy is extant still. When the "social evil" was lately made the subject of midnight tea, and bread-and-butter meetings by the clergy of St. Giles and St. James, the Baron immediately placarded "The social evil at Nicholson's." Who knew more about it than he? Why should the clergy rob him of his advertisements?

What a mixture of blackguardism and talent, of rascality and curiosity, will be present at the fight. By the time you receive this, or more probably a little later, at least 150 photographic portraits of distinguished ruffians in this country will be dispatched to America to illustrate the contest. Is this the last flare-up of the Ring, the last flash of expiring pugilism?

Now, let me observe, that certain persons have spread a report in this country, which has doubtless traveled to America, that there is something pointed in the attentions of the police being directed to the American than to the English hero. Some have gone so far as to insinuate or even state that this is at the instance of Sir Thomas de Sayers himself. As I would indignantly repudiate and brand anything calculated to cause ill-feeling on your side of the whale pond, I have not disdained to touch upon these senseless reports. The beating-up of Heenan's quarters by active superintendents of Leicestershire, or any other county, is most natural, considering the ignoble matter-of-fact view taken by the law, and its heartless unsentimental myrmidons, of a matter of such palpitating interest to European and American millions. But why has Sayers not been thus chased and captured? Simply because Sayers is on his own ground, has his accustomed haunts, is surrounded by personal friends, and is altogether less conspicuous than the American six-foot-one athlete. I think that the fact scarcely requires explanation. Sayers, as he walks along the streets, might be taken for anybody else. He is not of distinguished appearance, and is not attended by any illustrious foreigners. He might travel about, and none know who he is. The idea of supposing that Sayers is afraid of meeting Heenan, or that he would resort to so despicable and cowardly an expedient, is only worthy of the suggestions of the lowest and most unscrupulous enemies, of the ring.

To revert to the anticipated proceedings on the day "big with the fate" of Heenan and of Tom. Mr. Dowling issues to accredited personages, on receipt of £3 3s., a railway ticket, which will be forwarded to their respective residences the night before the "mill." No one is to be allowed to take even a carpet-bag, and no provisions beyond a sandwich, or some such trifle. How will those persons return to London? If the shades of evening close around them in some sequested spot, how will they manage to pass the night? It will be rather awkward, I must confess. Imagine one wandering about Chobham Common, or by the brink of a dismal swamp, or sullen Acherontic tarn, with the shattered memories of the fight jingling in one's pocket, together with unavailing coin and the door-key of home, exposed to robbery, full of remorse, disgusted with the events of the day, unable to write to one's newspaper, plundered of one's great-coat containing the slender remnant of cigars provided for the day's solace, tobaccoless, in the rain. Nevertheless, I shall undauntedly, in your interests, present myself to the Standing Committee on the arrangements for the fight this evening, and take my ticket and go. As I told you in my last private letter, I shall be with the *crême de la crême* of sporting intelligence and experience in the Ring. I shall lose no time in giving you the latest earliest and earliest latest intelligence, and I trust on this occasion not to be "knocked out of time." Alas, my old friend and puglistic preceptor is gone, and stalks in sullen shade in the Elysian Fields, where there are no fights, but where, let us hope, for his sake, reports of fights in the world above arrive for Sunday reading, and "Boxiana" and "Fistiana" are taken in at the bar. Where art thou, Tom Spring, and thou, too, fine old Cribb, defender—at the ripe age of 70—of unprotected females from cowardly assaulters? Where are thou, vivacious Sambo Sutton, great in comic song? Gone to the "silent land," with Deaf Burk and Dutch Sam. Friends and associates of my youth, I think I had better stop here. The fact is, I never knew much about these individuals personally; but I was waxing enthusiastic with my subject, and since I have determined to see the fight, I mean thoroughly to enter into the spirit of the affair and become for the nonce an ardent supporter and admirer of the Ring.

What, however, is worldly glory—what the fame of the first pugilist of the day—when we reflect that Mr. Benjamin Caunt, who is more than six feet two inches high in his stockings, who fought at 15 stone, and was for a considerable time champion of England, and undisputed champion of the world, could be thrashed any time by Mrs. Caunt at a moment's notice? Or is not this argument in favor of the humanizing influence of pugilism upon the roughest of the ruder sex? Go to! Sir Creswell Creswell will tell you that the Prize Ring, unlike the matrimonial ring generally, numbers no wife-beaters among its votaries.

LORD MACAULAY ON DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the recently published letter of Lord Macaulay on the subject of American institutions. It indorses the views of Macaulay, and goes even further, as shown by the following extract from the article in question:

"The evils of the American Government do not, unfortunately, require a hundred years to ripen. They are even fast growing to maturity. Long before New-England shall have become as populous as Old England, long before the ruling power in the State shall find itself in the condition of wanting a meal, and be driven by indigence to plunder, there is reason to fear that the institutions of America will have run their destined career, and been superseded by something more specious, and perhaps far less tolerable than they are. We do not speak of electoral corruption and intimidation; we know by experience that corruption and intimidation are disorders which, though disgracing and enfeebling, are not mortal; but we do speak of the frightfully increasing corruption and venality of the Executive and Legislatures of the different States; of the tyranny of the majority, which tramples not only on the minority, but on the law itself; of the contempt into which the judicial office, held for short periods and elected by a very low franchise, has fallen; and of the utter distrust which the nation itself feels of the ability of its institutions to answer the end and objects of civilized government—the security of property, the protection of individual liberty, and the pure and upright administration of the public revenue.

The danger that most nearly besets America is, that those institutions which the fathers of the present generation of Americans believed to be perfect, and praised with an ardor corresponding to their belief, the children of the present generation of Americans should learn to dislike and despise; that the principle of authority and the veneration for law should be destroyed, and no curb should remain strong enough to rein in the headlong course of democratic passion."

The *Times* concludes by moralizing on the expediency of reducing the franchise in England to such a level as will place the governing power in the hands of the poor and ignorant.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF HIS LITERARY FRIENDS.

To the Editor of the London Star:

I was much surprised on reading the letter said to be written by the late Lord Macaulay to Mr. Randall, of New-York. I do not mean to imply that the letter is not genuine; but this I can safely say, that, whatever in 1857 may have been the opinions of his Lordship on American institutions, in 1850 they were not those expressed in that letter. At least, I know that to me he gave utterance to sentiments somewhat different; and the reason of it was this:

In 1850 I had been a year in the United States, having previously had the pleasure of much close communication with his lordship, while engaged by him to transcribe and rewrite the two first volumes of his *History of England*. His uniform kindness, his enlarged and comprehensive mind, and his far-seeing judgment, always led me to submit my own humble writings to his criticism and friendly suggestions. During my stay in America I had collected materials for a two-volume work on the social and political character of our transatlantic brethren. I have the manuscript still by me, and partly the reason it was never published was owing to what his lordship said to me about it. Liberal and just as I then thought my views to be, I found that they were less so in reference to America and her institutions, than his greater experience and wisdom pointed out to me they should be. Well do I remember, almost his very words in reference to the United States, and the mighty future in store for that Republic. Even as I strongly recall to mind his remarks when, on the day of the French Revolution in 1848, on coming from the Council, he gave me the first tidings of that event. In both cases he seemed to me to have the clearest and most truly liberal views. He struck me as being a sincere friend of the people, and certainly not at all such as the letter to Mr. Randall would imply.

That he may have altered his opinions on those points since 1850 is very possible, though, from some observations he made to me in 1857, I should have thought not; but, esteeming as I do the memory of one whom I look upon as indeed a great and good man, I have ventured upon these remarks from a feeling of respect to his name, and a desire to show that, certainly at one time, Lord Macaulay was, at heart, a fervent advocate of the rights of the people.

I might add that, during the months I was engaged upon his great work, I had numerous opportunities for closely seeing into and understanding his wonderful mind—even more so, perhaps, than many others had—and could give several instances in confirmation of what I have here written, but I need say no more at present except this.

The style of the letter to Mr. Randall is partly such as belongs to Lord Macaulay and partly not. Hence I infer that it may have been written hastily, or under that illness from which he was recovering just about the time it is dated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
W. PARKER SNOW.

Home Cottage, St. John's Hill, Battersea-rise, April 10, 1860.

THE TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE HISTORIAN.

To the Editor of the London Star:

Sir: In connection with the letter of Lord Macaulay to Mr. Randall, of New-York, which you have published in the *Star* of this evening, you may, perhaps, think it worth while to insert the following extract from a speech of the same noble lord, delivered in the House of Commons on the 2d day of March, 1831. The subject of debate was the Reform Bill, and Lord Macaulay used these words: "I believe there are societies in which every man may safely be admitted to vote." "I say, Sir, that there are countries in which the condition of the laboring classes is such that they may safely be intrusted with the right of electing members of the Legislature." This is said with evident reference to the institutions of America, for a little further on, he remarks that "universal suffrage exists in the United States without producing any very frightful consequences."

And yet, Sir, in the letter to Mr. Randall, he is made to say, "I am certain that I never wrote a line, and that I never in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hustings * * * * uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a State ought to be intrusted to a majority of the citizens told by the head."

Of course, this also is written in reference to the institutions of the American Republic. Now, Sir, I think that most men will agree that from this state of facts only two inferences can be drawn; either that Lord Macaulay, in spite of his wonderful memory, has forgotten what he actually did say, or that the letter to Mr. Randall is partially or entirely a forgery.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. F. H. ALWOOD.

No. 2 Alexander-terrace, Westbourne Park, April 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is nothing of importance in politics. The Parliamentary Easter recess still continued.

A great Reform meeting was held at Manchester on the 12th inst. Mr. Bright was the principal speaker, and made a long and characteristic address, in which he advocated the acceptance of Lord John Russell's pending reform bill. He urged the people not to permit the war spirit to be excited as a means of insuring the postponement of the Reform measure.

The new steamer *Connaught*, for the Galway line, was to be launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 21st inst. She is of 4,000 tons register, 370 feet long, and is guaranteed to run 20 miles an hour.

A machine for weaving by means of electro magnatism, invented by M. Bonelli, was on exhibition in London. Most important advantages and great saving in time and money are predicted from it.

According to the London *Morning Chronicle* the good relations between England and France are again fully restored.

The London *Post* states that is is intended to constitute the Red River settlement one of the ordinary colonies of the Crown, and that a bill for that purpose would be introduced into Parliament immediately.

Liverpool, Sunday Afternoon.

The steamships *Jura* and *Canada* both arrived at this port to-day. Rumors again current that the Sayers and Heenan fight took place yesterday, but nothing authentic. Matters kept very quiet. Believed event will come off to-morrow. Arrived from York, *Home*, at Shanghai; *Raleigh*, at Hamburg. From New-Orleans, *Peter Hanson*, at Valencia; *Coronella*, (or *Cornelia*,) at Queenstown. From Savannah, *Sarah Ann*, at Queenstown.

FRANCE.

A bill was under consideration of the French Legislative body, which provides that the raw materials of the manufacturers imported in foreign vessels are not to pay a heavier duty than when imported in French bottoms.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of over 9,000,000f., and in the discounts a decrease of 9,500,000f.

Reports were current in Paris that M. de Persigny was to be made Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that M. Thouvenel was to go to London as French Ambassador.

The Bishop of Orleans is said to have refused the Cardinal's hat offered him by the Pope, on the ground that his acceptance would lead to the impression that his devotion to the cause of the Pope's temporal power would be attributed to interested motives.

The Bourse had been firm and steady, closing on he 13th at 70.20.

The *Moniteur* announces that the legislative body has agreed to the contingent of 100,000 men for the present year, by 238 against six votes.

The *Opinione Nationale* publishes a private message from Marseilles, which announces that an insurrection has taken place at Messina.

Paris, Saturday, 3:45 P. M.

The Bourse remains steady; the last quotations of Rentes was 70.25, or a fraction higher that yesterday.

SPAIN.

The Reception of the Treaty with Morocco —Its Ratification—Santa Cruz de Mar— Carlist Disturbances—Repairs to the San Jacinto.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cadiz, Thursday, April 5, 1860.

Since my last of the 30th of March, O'Donnell Don Enrique, nephew of the General in command, has arrived at Madrid, with the preliminaries of the treaty. It was ratified by Isabella on the 1st of April, and immediately returned to the hands of its bearer, to proceed, *via* Alicante, to the Tetuan encampment. The dissatisfaction has been allayed, and probable revolutions averted, by the excellent terms which have been offered to the Spanish Government by the Emperor of Morocco. At first, when the armistice was made known to the Spanish people, a heavy gloom seemed to cast itself all over the country, and they would have sacrificed their wives and children rather than be satisfied with an ignominious treaty. They were kept in suspense, and O'Donnell's popularity decreased daily. Five days were thus spent in awkward uncertainty, until at last trophies arrived, and the conditions were made public. Satisfied with the large amount of money—$20,000,000—which amply repaid all the expenses of their six months' war, they were no longer dispirited, and O'Donnell has again become the greatest man of Spain.

The port of Santa Cruz de Mar or Agadir Mouna, which has been put at the disposition of the Spanish Government, is situated on the African Coast, lat. 30° 30′ north, lon. 9° 30′ west—no great distance from the Canary Islands. It belonged to the Spaniards in 1476, and a rich capitalist—Diego Herrera—established a large fishery there. Below this point of Agadir, the country is said to offer a great advantage to the Spaniards in their commerce with the neighboring Canaries, as a good port of refuge to vessels in distress will probably be established there.

Spanish newspapers talk largely of the honorable peace that has been concluded, and of the distinguished position that the nation continues to occupy among the Powers of Europe. They heap commendation upon their Government, which in two regular battles and twenty-three minor actions has triumphed, and declare that no other nation in the world can exhibit such a record on the pages of history. It is well for Spanish editors to write this, as they are paid for it, and are not permitted to contradict it; but where are the accounts of this war given by the Goverment of Morocco? Here in Spain we cannot see them, except as they come to us though English or American correspondence, which gradually finds its way hither, and gives us a different idea of this short, but bloody war.

Yesterday the excitement at Cadiz was great, on account of alarming and no doubt exaggerated rumors with regard to the appearance of a small party of 20 Carlists in Aranda de Duero, which Gen. Ortega joined with a battalion of his troops from San Carlos de la Rapita. With these Ortega directed his course towards Tortosa, in the Province of Tarragona, intending to establish a Republican Government. As soon as the news of this new rebellion arrived at Madrid and Barcelona, the citizens of both these places offered resolutions asking the Government to quell the rebellion, and at Barcelona the excitement was so great that the Bank of Barcelona offered the Government forty millions of reals to crush the disturbance.

To-day a telegram from Tarragona announced that a Captain of the *Carabineros* had presented himself to the Alcalde of Tortosa, and offered the entire submission of the troops under the command of Ortega. It appears that the troops were shipped under a false pretext by Ortega to Tortosa, and as soon as he declared his intentions they left him, and offered their allegiance to the Spanish crown. Ortega will certainly becondemned for his foolish farce during the present excitement and preparations for the Holy Week.

The Easter Holidays, now so near at hand, incline the minds of the Spanish *puebla* to thoughts of the festivities of the religion, and no doubt the coming grand processions and bull fights will induce them to a quiet submission to the mandates of the Church.

Among the late arrivals here is that of the bark *Emblem*, Capt. Atkins, 26 days from Boston, with a cargo of ice. A similar cargo arrived here some years ago, but, no ice-houses being built then, it proved an entire loss to its owners. Now all this has been ameliorated, and we are in the earnest hope that this luxurious article will gradually find its way into Spain, and alleviate the excessive heat of the coming Summer.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, under the command of Capt. Jas. F. Armstrong, is still repairing at the Arsenal. It is due to the activity and seamanship displayed by her commander to mention the difficulties and dangers that he had to contend with before he arrived here safely. From her officers I learn that the *San Jacinto* had been condemned by a survey at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, in the month of September, and that her propeller was then reported unfit for service. But Commodore Inman, in command of the African Squadron, the duties at the coast of Africa making her presence there necessary, ordered her to proceed to cruise around the Congo. At Loando, in January, 1860, her former Captain was relieved from his command, and the ship was again reported unseaworthy. Then the orders from the Navy Department was received for her to proceed to Cadiz and be placed in the Dry Dock. They came at a critical moment. The officers on board were dilatory in proceeding to sea with such a vessel at the risk of the life and property on board. Lieut. Armstrong then assumed the command by order of the Flag Officer, who, as a compensation for the arduous duties performed by the former officer in the *Sumpter*, offered him the important position of Captain of one of our finest steam frigates. Encountering gales and strong trade winds, he has brought her safely to port. The repairs of the *San Jacinto* are proceeding slowly, and she will not be able to leave here for two months. I am sorry to learn that Capt. Armstrong is to be relieved from his command.

MARS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in Spain. The report that Count Montemolin and his brother had been captured lacked confirmation; but great efforts were being made to secure their arrest.

The son of Gen. Ortega had presented a petition to the Queen, praying that she will spare the life of his father.

Madrid, Friday, April 13.

M. Thouvenel, it is asserted, has dispatched a note to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on the happy termination of the rebellion.

Gen. Cabrera returns to London. Señor Carrion has been shot at Valencia. Señor Fritany is being vigorously pursued in Catalonia.

The trial of Ortega has commenced.

ITALY.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—A HAPLESS HEIR—CLOSE OF HOLY WEEK—HIS HOLINESS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rome, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

The last device of this rickety old Government, for retaining its brief authority, has hardly been put in operation before it begins to show symptoms of its intrinsic weakness and early failure. The Pope consented to the departure of the French, relying on Neapolitan troops to fill their places; indeed, he went so far, a few days ago, as to tell the Imperial Ambassador that he wished the French would go soon; but now, the mischief being done, Naples sends word that it is impossible for her to spare any troops from her own territory, where her army has already enough to do. The rumored revolution in Palermo gives force to this excuse.

In this quandary, the Government looks with despairing hope to Gen. Lamoricière, who has accepted the chief command of the Papal forces. He began his labors (although it it Holy Week) on the morning of the 3d instant, and, for several days, has been hard at work, examining into the condition of the army, and making preparations for its efficient reorganization. He demands the immediate appropriation of eight million scudi (about $8,400,000 of our money) for the army, and a hundred thousand scudi for the fortifications of Ancona.

But all the Barnacles are up in arms against the attempted reforms. From Cardinal Antonelli, who fears to lose his unlimited power and some of the sources of his unlimited revenue, down to the smallest contractor who subsists by petty peculation, unnoticed amid the larger swindling of his superiors, the whole force of fogyism opposes itself to the introduction of a new system. Unless Gen. Lamoricière develops in these new circumstances qualities heretofore hidden, and shows himself to be not only brave, but patient, persevering and untiring in energy, he will be so harassed and goaded by constant opposition, as to throw up his commission in disgust.

It is said, however, that he came without asking the permission of Napoleon, whom, as a usurper, he cordially hates; moreover, that the Emperor is determined to recall him, in which case the Gordian knot is cut of these complicated perplexities, and the Pope is left with two ends of a ruined plan.

The news that Napoleon, in spite of his apparent opposition to the unconditional annexation of Tuscany and Emilia, would not interfere to disturb the *fait accompli*, arrived here a day or two ago. It was in the dead of night. Cardinal Antonelli was roused from sleep to read a telegram from Paris. The message stated that the Emperor had presented to the Legislative body the question of sustaining the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and that, out of one hundred and sixteen members present only sixteen voted for an active interference on behalf of the Holy Father. The Cardinal jumped out of bed and hurried to the apartments of His Holiness, whom he waked, to tell him the doleful tidings. They remained long in midnight conference; and it is said the poor old Pope spent the time till daybreak in solitary prayer. He and Antonelli were at variance in regard to the new French General. It is probable that Pius feels the tyranny of his Cardinal Minister, and in his secret soul welcomed the advent of an independent commander for his army as in some sort a deliverance. But that hope is oozing away.

A case has recently occurred in the Roman States, resembling in its ruling spirit, though not in all its particulars, the well-known abduction of "Little Mortara."

By the way, that unconscious celebrity is now in the convent on the Esquiline Hill, and may be seen, any Sunday morning at eleven, coming in with the monks to service in the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli. He looks contented and happy enough. He is to remain here, says the Pope, until he is twenty-one, and then to decide whether he will be a priest or not. But, to my other tale.

About a year ago, in the little town of Sezze, which looks down upon the Pontine Marshes, there died a certain Count Cerroni, sensible Catholic, and landed proprietor in that region. He left a son in the midst of his teens, to whom, by his will, he bequeathed the whole of his property, under certain conditions. The boy was not to be educated in a convent, nor to turn priest. In case he died before attaining his majority, the property should fall to the municipality of Sezze. The widow was made executrix of the will.

Immediately after the Count had been laid with his fathers, the upright municipality of Sezze began to lay plans for making way with his son. The widow, however, was to sharp for them, and removed herself and the heir to Rome, out of their reach. Alas! "out of the frying-pan into the fire;" for the Jesuits, who keep on their books the names of all fine estates that may one day fall to them, were on the scent of this one, and determined, in spite of the prohibitory provision in the will, to make a priest of young Cerroni, and get him to give up his property for the glory of the order of Jesus.

The private tutor of the young nobleman was an instrument in their hands; and, one day, taking him from his mother's house for a walk, walked him into the Collegio Romano, and never came back with him. The lady Countess, alarmed at the prolonged absence of her son, guessed with significant quickness his whereabouts, and soon found him in the Jesuit College. (If any one suddenly disappears, the Romans look in the *Collegio Romano* and the *Sapienza* before sending out the crier!)

What could be done? The disconsolate lady applied to the Cardinal Vicar. The Cardinal Vicar was polite, but immovable. She told him of the provision in the Count's will, which forbade the boy to enter any Convent or Jesuit College as a student. The Cardinal Vicar said it was a very foolish provision, indeed; it was not to be expected that a boy should be ignorant all his days—he must either remain in the College, or be educated by a priest at home. The Countess eagerly jumped at the latter alternative, and said she would provide him with a Catholic tutor; but the Cardinal Vicar coolly replied that the present arrangement was, on the whole, much better—and, besides, *it was too late to disturb it!* Of course, when this new Mortara is twenty-one years old, he, too, will "take his choice."

The same day on which I heard this story, the consummation of which is but a week old, I went to the Church of the Jesuits, and listened to a sermon from one of the brethren, upon the words of the dying Saviour to the thief. "To how many of you," cried the excited orator, "if you should die to night, would the words of our Lord be applicable?" &c., &c. Verily, O! black-capped brother, if you want a dying thief, hang up at once the Cardinal Vicar! Which thief he would represent, let no one attempt to say.

The exercises of Holy Week draw to a conclusion. To-day the blessing of the Font and Bells, the baptism of converted Jews and other heathen, and the final washing of pilgrims' feet complete the series.

The Pope has been unfailing in his attendance upon the ceremonies of the week. Old Gregory XVI used to depute his Cardinals to do the hard work, and seldom appeared in public himself. But Pius IX likes ceremonies and pomp. He even enjoys being carried around in his chair, on the shoulders of twelve crimson-robed bearers, although they *do* say it makes him awfully sea-sick. I stood close by him yesterday, as he knelt in silent prayer before the tomb of St. Peter, under the great dome, and I was much edified at seeing him, in the midst of his devotions, slily take out his snuff-box and indulge in a good pinch. Antonelli takes as little part as possible in the Church services. I have only seen him once. He looks pale and disgusted. No wonder.

R. W. R.

AFFAIRS AT NAPLES.

The accounts relative to the insurrection in Sicily are conflicting. The official statements put forth by the Neapolitan Government assert that order reigned at Palermo and throughout Sicily, and that the inhabitants were tranquil. It is also represented that the land-owners had offered to coöperate with the Government, and that an excellent feeling prevailed among the troops.

The London *Times* says there is great reason to doubt the statement of Government that the outbreak at Palermo was suppressed on the 4th inst.

The silence of the telegraph, and the contradictory nature of the dispatches, strengthened the impression that the full truth as to the importance of the movement had not been told.

A private telegram from Palermo of the 5th instant announces that the English residents had just embarked on board British vessels in the harbor—a step not likely to have been taken if tranquillity had been restored on the preceding day.

According to the *Nord*, Count Cavour had telegraphed to Leghorn, ordering two steam frigates to proceed at once towards the coast of Sicily, and shelter all fugitives from political vengeance. The cry at Palermo, as well as at Messina, was for union with the Italian Kingdom.

A letter from Naples states that the combat at Palermo was very bloody, most of the insurgents having perished at the barricades. Several monks of the Convent were seized and imprisoned. Reinforcements had been sent into Scicily. The commercial steamboats had been put into requisition, and the army in Sicily was to be augmented to 30,000 men.

Prince Castilcicala had returned to his post as Governor of the Island. The panic at Naples on the 6th instant was general, but without consequence. It is stated that on the evening of the 6th an immense crowd, estimated to number 80,000, blocked up the Rue Toledo at Naples, and raised numerous shouts of "*Viva la Constituzione*" before the residence of the Papal Nuncio. The street was quickly cleared by the patrols.

Palermo had been placed in a state of seige. The insurgents are said to number 10,000 well-armed men.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, publishes the following telegram, dated Naples, 10th April: "The insurrection in Sicily appears to be spreading. The dispatch of troops continues. Great agitation prevails at Naples."

A French war steamer, which touched at Messina, reports that, on the night of the 8th–9th, the fire of guns and muskets was incessantly heard.

Marseilles, Wednesday, April 14.

According to letters received here, the insurrection at Messina broke out on Sunday morning last. The popular movement commenced by shots being fired in the strada Ferdinando. Pieces of furniture were thrown from the windows at the troops. An agent of the *Messageri Imperiali*, who had disembarked with several sailors from the packet *Meandre*, was exposed to the fire of the musketry, and one of the sailors was wounded. The French Consul made representations to the Governor. The firing of musketry and several cannon shots were heard during the night. The Governor threatened to bombard the city should resistance continue to be offered. The principal inhabitants of the city then interfered and obtained that the police, the principal cause of the popular irritation, should be removed; the troops made themselves masters of all the positions in the town, and part of the insurgents withdrew into the country. On Monday evening the *Meandre* left Messina with dispatches from the French Consul. All is over. Further details will shortly be received.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Naples, writing on the 7th, says: I have had access to several official letters, and the following is a summary: The writer states the fighting began outside Palermo on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, and was then begun at the monastery of Guacia. The monks fought like lions, threw hand-grenades on the soldiers, and, when overpowered, presented themselves with a crucifix in front, demanding pardon; several were killed and many arrested. Indeed, some said the slaughter had been considerable. The writer visited the monastery, and found it in a shocking state. The fighting was not over in the city till 12 o'clock, but outside it was continued till the evening, and was resumed on the following morning in the neighborhood.

Naples, Thursday—10 A. M.

It appears the Palermitans had been disappointed of the arrival of two thousand persons from the country, who were to come on Wednesday evening. Various reports are circulating about the state of Messina, Calanca and Calabria. The whole nation is desperate and disgusted. Six hundred new foreign troops have been stationed at Salerno, to keep down that neighborhood. Three other mercantile steamers have been taken up by the Government—six in all—and perforated for cannon.

Marseilles, Saturday, April 14.

The packet from Naples brings an official report affirming that tranquillity prevails at Palermo. This report says nothing of Messina. The next packet will not reach Marseilles until Monday evening.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY.

The Cabinet of the new Italian kingdom is said to have been fixed upon the following basis:

It is to consist of eight members, three of whom are to be constituted by the old kingdom of Piedmont, two by the Romagna, and one each by Tuscany, Modena and Lombardy. Signor Lanza had been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 129 to 90 votes.

It is officially settled that King Victor Emanuel, during his tour in Central Italy, will repair from Florence to Bologna, and will visit the Legations.

A great manifestation took place at Rome on the 12th, in commemoration of the anniversary of the Pope's return in 1850.

The Pope's bull had been published in a semi-official journal at Turin. It is preceded by a few lines, stating that publicity is the sole chastisement for such a lucubration.

General Garibaldi, in an interpellation made in the Chamber of Deputies, affirmed that the voting of Nice will be effected under a French pressure. He censured the action of the Provincial Government of Nice, as attacking the liberty of the vote, and concluded by proposing the adjournment of the vote in that Province.

After the rejection of several orders of the day, implying disapprobation of the conduct of the Government, the following order of the day was adopted by a large majority: The Chamber, hoping that Government will maintain the Constitutional guarantees, and efficaciously provide for the liberty of the vote in Savoy, passes to the order of the day.

A Turin paper states that, at a meeting of Neapolitan refugees, it was resolved, by a majority of 80 against 4, that the annexation of the kingdom of Naples to the Constitutional Government of Victor Emanuel was a proposition deserving of support. A Committee was at once appointed to further the views of the meeting. Among the members are Poerio and three other members of the new Italian Parliament.

Turin, Saturday, April 14.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ridomouse made interpellation referring to the late events in Sicily. Count Cavour, in his reply, considered that subject useless and dangerous. He further stated that the Neapolitan Government was occupied in the interior, and concluded by saying our fellow-citizens are continuing the struggle. The report of the Committee in reference to a petition from some inhabitants of the northern province of Savoy, requesting liberty and latitude in voting upon the question of annexation, the Chamber, by a large majority, passed, and proceeded to the order of the day. The Chamber was then prorogued until the 1st of May. The number of Deputies who have inscribed their names throughout Central Italy has increased one hundred and ten to accompany the King on his tour.

GERMANY.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter says the Cabinet of Vienna was leaving no means untried to draw close to the Cabinet of St. James, and that the latter does not seem altogether indifferent to the advance made. There was much talk at Vienna of an approaching visit of the Emperor of Austria to the Queen of England.

The *Kreuzzeitung* of Berlin also says:

"In well-informed circles it is believed that a union will be effected between Prussia, England and Austria, in reference to the threatened interest of Switzerland; but it is expressly stated that no hopes are entertained that Russia will join this alliance."

The answer of Austria to the circular note of M. Thouvenel, of 13th March, on the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, had been sent to Paris. The answer is very similar to the dispatch of Russia on the same subject. The Austrian Cabinet, like that of Russia, does not raise any objection to the fact of annexation as long as this annexation is represented as being the result of a cession freely consented to by Piedmont, and not as the effect of universal suffrage. As regards the neutrality of Switzerland, and the neutralized districts of Chablais and Faucigny, Count Rechburg expresses a desire that the French Government, in accordance with the promises given by M. Thouvenel in his dispatches, should maintain the guarantees stipulated by the treaties.

Count Stephen Szechenyi, one of the most distinguished members of the Hungarian Government in 1848, committed suicide in the Lunatic Asylum at Dobling on the 7th inst.

SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.

State of the Savoy Question—Shall Faucigny and Chablais Remain Neutral?—Present Aspect of Swiss Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Canton Tessin, Switzerland,
Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

The elections are over! Cattaneo has triumphed in Milan. With the exception of the sale of Nice, which I fear (despite Garibaldi's deliciously unparliamentary conduct) is inevitable, the Italian question presents for the moment less interest than that of Savoy in its connection with Switzerland; and attracted by the rumors of armed battalions, it was my intention to push on to Berne, but a letter from my correspondent there, assuring me that the bark is worse than the bite, and that in fact the bark itself is hushed, puts an end to my journey.

Before returning to Italy, however, I think it well to lay before your readers a clear statement of affairs, as, if I mistake not, this apparently insignificant cession of Savoy to France involves the independence and liberty of Switzerland, which, in the course of five or six years, if Napoleon should last so long, will become a sheer nonentity.

The excitement here is indescribable, even in this unexcitable pettyfogging town. I see from my window groups of men in the market-place, discussing in their bastard Milanese the question of the day—*whether Swiss soldiers ought or ought not to occupy the territories of Faucigny and Chablais.* You will understand the interests at stake upon the answer, if you glance at the territories in question; if you remember that the importance of their neutrality has ever been considered so necessary to the vital interests of Switzerland, that all the treaties relating to them for more than 300 years have agreed in establishing the right of Switzerland alone to occupy them militarily during war, and the non-right of the King of Piedmont and Savoy to alienate them to any other power save that of the Republic. See the treaties of peace concluded between Berne and the Duke of Savoy 1564, guaranteed by France and Spain, and confirmed by the treaty of Turin, 1816. Moreover, the treaty of Vienna (Sardinia consenting) arranged that the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and the entire territory north of Ugine, should be comprised in the Swiss neutrality guaranteed by the Great Powers, so that every time neighboring States should find themselves in a state of open or imminent hostilities, the troops of the King of Sardinia should be allowed to pass out from these provinces through Valais if necessary, and that no armed troops, save those of the Confederation could enter therein. And in the position of Switzerland towards this portion of Savoy, you see why Europe, desirous of peace and looking on Switzerland as the stronghold of European peace, has taken such pains to guarantee the neutrality of these provinces. With Chablais and Faucigny in the hands of a first-rate and warlike power such as France, Switzerland can no longer protect the route of the Semplon or Valais, while the Canton de Vaud and Geneva remain open to attack.

No wonder, therefore, that this tiny Republic became alarmed when it was known that the King of Piedmont had ceded Savoy to France, but was reassured for the moment when the Emperor, through Thouvenel, assured the Swiss envoy in January, 1860, that "if the supposed annexation of Savoy to France should take place, he should feel pleasure, owing to his sympathy with Switzerland, for whom he felt a special interest, to abandon as her own territory, as a portion of the Helvetian Confederation, the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny." But on the 8th and 10th March, the proclamations of the Governors of Chambery and Aunecy informed the populations that they would soon be called upon to decide upon their future destinies; alluded merely to their choice between France and Piedmont, making no reference whatever to Switzerland—whereupon said envoy appealed again to M. Thouvenel, who avowed without equivocation that the Emperor intended to annex Savoy entire! Hence the extraordinary excitement prevailing throughout the Cantons, especially of Geneva; hence the diplomatic note addressed by Switzerland to the European Powers who had guaranteed the neutrality of said provinces. This note, as you will have seen, greatly offended the Emperor, who considered himself injured by the fact that the Swiss were not content with a sort of *by promise* to the effect that if they would allow the King of Piedmont to transfer the whole of Savoy to France, he, the Emperor, in virtue of the sympathy and interest felt by him in Switzerland, would benignly transfer such portion or portions of Savoy as *he* considered necessary for the protection of their neutrality.

Meanwhile, French agents had sent a deputation from said provinces to entreat the Emperor not to permit the dismemberment of Savoy; and his Highness had graciously informed said deputation that while his interest for Switzerland had caused him to regard as possible the detachment of some portions of Savoy in favor of the Confederation, in the presence of the repugnance manifested France had renounced all idea of such cession. This was conclusive. Hence arose the question whether Switzerland should or should not occupy said territories, and thus support her diplomatic protest by force of arms.

Previous to the meeting of the Federal Council, the aspect of Switzerland was magnificent. Strong in her sense of right, this Republic of hardly 300,000 souls, alone in Europe, dared to contradict the will of Napoleon. First of all, they demandded the continuation of the *status quo* in Savoy; finding that impossible, demanded the cession to themselves of the neutral territory; the flower of the land—those most generous and wide-awake—demanded an appeal to Europe, and immediate occupation of Faucigny and Chablais—appealing to European treaties, which say "*Occupy in case of possible* conflict," and declaring that the non-occupation would be a tacit denial of Helvetian right, since a right is null and void unless the corresponding duties are fulfilled. For this a battalion and a federal usher would have sufficed, in order to draw up, in case of opposition, a *proces verbal* to the effect that the troops of the Confederation had been compelled to retire before superior forces.

This party did not attempt to conceal the probable, nay, almost certain collision with France, and the impossibility of Switzerland, if left alone, to retire victorious from the conflict; but they urged—our interests are one with those of Prussia, whose frontiers are also menaced, and with England, who is weary of Napoleonic insolence and usurpation: if we abandon our right, they will not come forward to sustain it; but if we stand boldly by our own, those two nations at least, seeing a general conflict inevitable, will stand by us, and join in our armed protest, glad, perhaps, of a decent excuse to accept the challenge, so long offered by Napoleon; and these ideas propagated, especially of the *Helvetia*, a radical Society, prevailed at Berne, and the Grand Council of the Canton expressed the will of the people, offering to the Government unlimited credit for the military expenses of the Condfederation—Geneva, Basle and several other cities following the example. The popular Assembly at Berne gave courage to the Federal Council, which resolved to summon to arms six battalions, with the title of the Army of the Confederation, to convoke the Federal Assembly, accord it full powers to arm 50,000 men, and to occupy the neutral territory of Savoy. The Government of Geneva offered to advance the funds, and having already summoned its contingent, on the approach of the French would have sent it to Savoy. Had this resolution been carried into effect, I still doubt the conflict, as even Napoleon will think twice before firing a gun at Switzerland.

But, alas! the Revolution of 1847 (the Sonderbund) is now producing its evil fruits. Many of the chiefs of the retrograde party are now the owners of the railroads, the merchant princes of Switzerland, and are daily increasing in power and influence. Signor F. Furver, their representative in the Federal Council, was dangerously ill during the late deliberations; hence, Stampfli, his rival and the leader of the Radicals, obtained the majority. *H. W. Alfredo Escher*, of Zurich, is the *factotum* of the retrograde party, and he has been moving earth and heaven to prevent the success of the Liberals; and, alas! he has too many followers, as Switzerland swarms with the disciples of Bright, who say, let Switzerland perish, so that our shares, our factories do not fall in value. And these narrow, peddling speculators are great partisans of Napoleon.

When the Federal Assembly met, the retrograde portion proved to be in the majority. In that report, written by Escher, they approved the conduct of the Federal Council hitherto, and conceded power to continue their negotiations, but refused it "unlimited powers," or, in other words, denied it the necessary funds—that is to say, left it disarmed in the presence of the enemy. The Federal Council on this talked of resignation, but the warlike people of Berne commenced a menacing agitation, Escher & Co. grew frightened, when conciliatory dispatches arrived from France, and the retrograde, believing that all would go smoothly, drew near to the minority, and accepted their propositions. But the armament is discontinued, with the exception of the six battalions of last week, and a notice to the Cantons to hold themselves in military readiness. The evil is done. Napoleon sees that there are ninety-nine chances against the one-hundredth of the Swiss abstaining from war, and by timely concessions of a few miles of ground to save the dignity of the liberals, he will avert the gathering storm.

I cannot tell you how deep is the disappointment of the Liberals, who feel that France in Faucigny, and Chablais, in Genevese, is Geneva strangled. Vallere, Lake Leman, and the Semplon, in the possession of France. It was so after the great Revolution. When Savoy was occupied by the French, Geneva and Vallere fell into the hands of Napoleon. It may be that vigorous councils may yet prevail, but I fear from what I now see, that Switzerland, like the rest of Europe, will content herself with the crumbs that fall from Napoleon's table; and we shall have to await *the campaign on the Rhine*, already decided on, for the sequel of the general conflagration, which will decide whether Europe is to be henceforward "Cossack or Republican."

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated from Paris that there was a continued exchange of notes on the pretensions raised by Switzerland, and that all that had been stated of any political mode of solution was premature.

The Swiss Federal Council, on the 12th inst., dispatched a note to the Powers which states that as Switzerland had not been consulted on the occasion of the vote of Savoy, she protests against any violation of her rights which may result from such vote.

Fifteen out of the seventeen newly elected members for Savoy returned to vote at Turin, met at Chambery and resolved not to cross the Alps.

It was stated that the Cabinet of the Tuileries was about to address a memorandum to the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna. The aim of this memorial is said to be to establish, by strategical considerations, the unimpeachable proof that if France ever had an intention of menacing the neutrality of Switzerland, she could do so, notwithstanding all the guarantees stipulated in the treaties of 1815, since the military road leading from France to Germany, through Switerland, now no longer exists, neither in the Territory of Faucigny nor of Chablais, but at another point not included in the neutralized districts. The Cabinet of the Tuileries hopes by that to show that the annexation of Savoy to France does not virtually deprive Switerland of her strategical position; neither does it involve any of the dangers put forward beforehand by the Federal Council of Berne.

The Swiss Federal Council is said to have ordered all the troops convoked for exercise on the 26th to return to their homes.

RUSSIA.

The Metropolitan had carried, in the Russo-Greek Synod, a vote for the translation of the New Testament into the common language of the people.

TURKEY.

The Duke of Brabant had arrived at Constantinople, and, according to a Dutch journal, his visit is connected with negotiations for the purchase of the Island of Candia for the sum of 40,000,000 francs.

The Sultan had recalled Omar Pacha from exile, and would appoint him to the command of the army in Roumelia.

Constantinople, Saturday, April 14.

Religious disturbances broke out here on Easter Sunday, and continued on the Greek Good Friday, when the Greeks were insulted. Eggs were thrown from the windows. A Catholic house, which was suspected, has been destroyed. Further disturbances are expected on Sunday. The police have taken precautionary measures. The affair has no political importance.

Condition of Mexico.

From the London Times.

The intervention of foreign Powers in the affairs of Mexico has been recently attended by an incident of some importance. We explained some weeks ago the position which the contending parties in Mexico had assumed, and the stage at which the civil war had at length arrived. Juarez, the leader of the Liberals, had established his Government in Vera Cruz, and retained command, not only of that important port, but of the coast districts and lowlands generally. Miramon, his antagonist, was in possession of the capital, and was supported by a powerful military faction and the active interest of the Church. The ascendancy of the latter party had been so far secured that Miramon had assumed the offensive, and beseiged Juarez in Vera Cruz, though without success. The city held out, and Miramon's forces remained before its walls. While affairs were in this position efforts were made to reconcile the belligerents by an envoy of the British Government, and it was proposed that a truce or armistice should precede a general cessation of hostilities and a termination of the strife by compromise and adjustment. How far the attempt would have succeeded we cannot say, but in the meantime we have received the intelligence of a naval engagement in Mexican waters, and the capture of two vessels under Spanish colors by American ships of war.

The American Government had expressed a strong leaning to the side of Juarez, and had entered some time ago into negotiations with that leader, to the great dissatisfaction of Miramon, who protested against the proceedings. In the harbor of Vera Cruz lay two American ships, the *Saratoga* and the *Savannah*, forming part of the home squadron of the United States, and dispatched to those waters for the protection of American interests. On the morning of the 6th ult., two large steamers were descried making for the shore. They had no colors flying, nor did they pay any attention to the signals made from the castle of Vera Cruz by the Mexican authorities, but proceeded on their course, as if with a settled object and in concert with each other. Upon this the commander of the American squadron ordered Capt. Turner, of the *Saratoga*, to follow them and ascertain their character and purpose. This order was carried promptly into execution, and resulted, as will have been seen from the dispatches which we yesterday published, in a smart action and the capture of the two steamers. They proved to be from Havana, laden with munitions of war, and fitted out to operate against the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz. Into the details of the engagement we shall not enter. The importance of the incident consists in the act itself, and in the results which arose out of accidental circumstances.

According to the dispatches of the American commanders, which are written under a manifest impression of the gravity of the occurrence, the Americans fired in self-defence. Their boats, which had been sent to overtake the strangers, were saluted by a hot fire of musketry, and this, of course was returned, until one steamer was boarded from the boats and the other captured by the *Saratoga*. It is alleged, indeed, that the commander of the offending steamer does not deny the charge, but excuses himself by declaring that his crew, a raw and half-trained mixture of sailors from various countries, persisted in firing upon the approaching boats, against his distinct orders. The result, however, is that these vessels, which when the action commenced hoisted Spanish colors, and which are declared to have been engaged on behalf of the Miramon party, have been made lawful prize by the ships of the United States. A particular circumstance, too, which Capt. Turner reports with "the deepest concern and regret," has added to the complications suggested by the event. It appears that a General of the Mexican army was on board one of the steamers towing the American boats, and was badly wounded in the engagement. His own explanation is, that he was left on board accidentally, and the American commander, it is said, was entirely ignorant of his presence; but the incident is likely enough to be pressed to awkward conclusions if any trouble ensues.

Such is the present state of affairs in those parts. We must wait for further intelligence before we can speculate on the consequences which this occurrence may produce. As regards Mexico itself, we can have but one wish, and that is, that a country so peculiarly endowed with all the ingredients of national prosperity should be relieved from the effects of destructive and demoralizing strife. Mexico, one of the most favored regions in the whole world, the seat of an ancient civilization, and the home of a people who need only self-control to be free and happy, has literally gone to pieces for lack of organization and government. Not only is there no Government in the country, but there is no party—if by that term is meant a section of the community animated by strong political designs. The Liberals, under the present leadership of Juarez, represent the classes most inclined to liberal institutions, and to the establishment of a Republican polity on the American model: but they have no strength or cohesion, nor have they shown any ability, even under favorable chances, to maintain themselves in power. The party under Miramon includes the priests and their partisans, and these are probably the only people who are acting on definite convictions and with steady views. They are supported by a portion of the Mexican army, which appears to have inherited the true Spanish propensity for political revolt, and are perhaps, on the whole, the stronger of the two, though not so much so as to gain decisive ascendency. What prolongs this miserable strife is that a majority, probably, of the whole population cares for neither one party nor the other; nor, indeed, as far as we can infer, for any principles at all. Large numbers have taken to open brigandage, and the utter abeyance of law amounts in fact to general anarchy. Beyond the camps of the contending parties there is no authority in Mexico whatever. A strong tribe of Indians could overrun the State—in fact, these savages are actually masters of the frontiers, and can harry the border provinces as they please. Meantime the country is so naturally rich, and has attracted such large investments of foreign capital, that half the Governments of Europe have an interest in its affairs, and are waiting in observation for the course which events must take. We can only add that a decisive settlement seems, unhappily, as remote as it is desirable, unless produced by foreign interference. There is no party to be established in the country itself. The priestly adherents of absolutism could never maintain themselves, nor has any dictator yet permanently possessed himself of military power. As to the Liberals, whose cause is, of course, nominally the better one, they have failed so repeatedly, and have so slight a hold on that popular feeling by which alone such a cause could be sustained, that we should despair of seeing them firmly established. They can prevent the entire ascendancy of their adversaries, but that is all; and between them the State is crumbling into such utter ruin, that in a short time we may have to look in vain for even the semblance of civil organization.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of General Sessions.

FORTY-THREE PRISONERS ARRAIGNED—DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY—KARPLES AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT.

This Court, after a recess of some days, met yesterday, Recorder Barnard presiding, to receive a huge batch of indictments from the Grand Jury. The Court-room presented a singular spectacle. The seats usually devoted to visitors, adjoining the jury-box, were entirely filled with prisoners, for whom no room could be found in the ordinary prisoners' cell, and already several cases are awaiting the action of the next Grand Inquest, to be impanneled at the opening of the May term.

Henry Karples, Jr., tried in this Court three months since, and acquitted on a charge of forging an order for twelve barrels of flour, from Hecker & Brother, in which firm he was employed as a clerk, and again tried on a collateral charge of grand larceny in the Oyer and Terminer last week, where he was convicted, was placed at the bar of this Court, on a third indictment, and pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. On application of the District-Attorney, the Recorder postponed his sentence, until after the Court of Oyer and Terminer had disposed of him, as he was to be sentenced there on Monday next.

Adolph K. Smith, charged with a grand larceny, committed in 1855, and another committed in 1856, pleaded Not Guilty, and was remanded for trial. He was only arrested a week since, hence the delay in bringing him to trial.

The other prisoners were next arraigned in succession. Of thirty-seven who were indicted for offences varying from highway robbery, assaults with intent to kill, burglary, bigamy to petit larceny, only three would acknowledge themselves guilty, and two of these were little boys, named Michael Donohue, and another Michael, yclept Ague, and who justified his appellation by shaking and quaking while he stood before the Judge. These little fellows, aged respectively nine and eleven years, were charged with burglary. In consideration of their extreme youth, the District Attorney accepted a plea of guilty of petit larceny only, and the Recorder sent them to the House of Refuge, where they will be taught good trades, and be fed, clothed and cared for. They did not seem to relish the prospect, however, for they wept abundantly.

Thomas Stark, *alias* Lloyd, a youth, apparently about 16, and of genteel appearance, was charged with a bold act of highway robbery. He knocked down a man in the street, and robbed him of a watch worth $50. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

John McElree pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

The Grand Jury came into Court and were discharged. The Court adjoured *sine die*. In the May term, both the Recorder and City Judge will preside, in different rooms.

Trade Marks—Cocoaine vs. Cocoine.

Burnett et al. vs. *Phalon et al.*—This cause came up on exceptions taken by the plaintiffs to the report of the Referee appointed to compute and report the damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the violation of their trade mark.

The Referee reported that the plaintiffs' claim for damages founded on loss of profits should be stricken out, and nominal damages only awarded them, on the ground of their refusal, upon cross-examination, to disclose their process of manufacture, which they alleged was a secret and of pecuniary value.

Pierrepont, J.—Under an order of reference like this, the Referee has not the power to make the order to which the twelfth exception refers.

I do not think the witness could be compelled to reveal his secret of trade. I am quite clear that a tanner or dyer, or other tradesman, cannot be compelled to reveal the secret of his trade. Nor can the defendant who infringes a trade mark force the plaintiff to reveal his trade secrets whenever evidence of damage is offered by the plaintiff. What effect this refusal to answer the cross-questions may have upon the evidence in chief, it is not necessary now to decide.

The Sheriff Case.

Moore et al. vs. *Willett.*—This action was tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice Emott, and was stated in full in the Times of Wednesday last. The only question involved was, as will be remembered, whether or not the vessel levied upon was lawfully in the hands of the plaintiffs, as assignees, under the laws of North Carolina.

The Court held that it was, and gave the plaintiffs judgment for the amount claimed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Peckham, J.—*Wood* vs. *Wood.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Miscellaneous.

—The City's three-cornered pet will soon be advertised for sale; the City Hall Park will pass into the hands of the General Government, and the inclosure now sacred to the occupancy of small apple-merchants, itinerant pea-nut venders, and little boys enthusiastic in their desire to "black your boots," will soon know their forms no more for ever. The fountain will not be permitted to play, even on Sundays; as indeed it has not been for the last year; the notices to "keep off the grass" will be removed; the telescope and microscope men will have to absquatulate; the Union-savers will have to beat up other quarters; the bells will have to follow the lead of other belles, who long since moved up town to exhibit themselves; and another place will have to be selected in which to let off fire-works and burn City Halls. The now empty space will become a solid wedge of masonry, splitting the trunk of the City in halves, and keeping Broadway and Chatham-street eternally separate and distinct from each other. And the generation of the present day will witness, with perfect complacency, the cutting down of the trees under whose spreading branches it is probable that their parents made the arrangements which resulted in their existence and the present population of the City; will chuckle over the destruction of the basin where their nurses used to lead them to see the swans, and behold the grass whereon they used to roll, in defiance of the warning placards, plucked up by the roots without a murmur. Cities, as well as Republics, are ungrateful. Why could we not permit the old servant, who so long has borne our tramplings, and sustained his time-honored burden, the City Hall, without a murmur, to enjoy a quiet old age, without piling additional masses of architecture on the already weary shoulders. Years ago, when the Park gates were removed, to facilitate the ingress and egress of ladies and Aldermen, we foresaw, at no distant day, the total removal of our father's triangular favorite. Why could not the Park have been suffered to remain intact? Surely there was nothing very green about it!

—They have a pleasant way of doing things in Sicily. If an individual suspected of patriotism escapes beyond the reach of the *sbirri*, the whole circle of his relatives, male and female, are forthwith arrested and put to the torture in his stead. The peculiar system of torture employed would do honor to the ingenuity of one of our prison or penitentiary keepers. Among the mildest is that in use by a gentleman who rejoices in the name of Portillo. It consists in making the patient sit down on a chair with an open-work seat furnished with razor-blades, and having underneath a chafing dish of burning coal. Another humanitarian by the name of Louis Manircald, has made himself famous by the invention of manacles which clasp the wrists and ancles of the accused like a vice, and gradually increase the tightness of their grip until the prisoner, overcome by pain, confesses to all that his torturers desire. An instance is told of two unfortunates being arrested on suspicion of complicity in the killing of a Government officer. Not being able to bring them to confess a crime they had never committed, one Capt. Chemci, formerly a robber, but now, by a very natural transition, a police functionary, seized the wife of one of them,—a young and handsome woman,—and, after having perpetrated on her the most abominable violence, had her tied naked on a bench, and given up to the brutality of his *sbirri*. After undergoing tortures which even devils would shrink from inflicting on their kind, the accused were set at liberty and declared entirely innocent of the crime with which they had been charged. Let us be content with our Metropolitan Police, and thank our stars that we do not live within the jurisdiction of the Police of Palermo.

—There are a great many people in the City of New-York, the number is rapidly increasing, and it is probable that a dozen or more might be killed off without being much missed. But though the community at large might not think a dozen lives much loss, the individuals themselves would incline to regard it as serious. At any rate, before dispatching any one to another, perhaps a better, world, courtesy would dictate the propriety of asking his consent to the arrangement. These remarks are prompted by having noticed a safe, not more than a block distant from our office, suspended over the sidewalk by a cord not stronger comparatively than the hair which suspended the sword of Damocles. Two men were raising it by means of a tackle and winch, the rope employed was less than an inch in diameter, and bore evidence of having been broken and spliced. We did not consider it safe to pass under that safe; but a steady stream of people poured along beneath it; and there swung the ponderous "fire-proof" at an elevation of fifty feet from the ground, and ready at any moment to come down without saying 'Stand from under." If it had fallen upon an individual, it is not probable that he'd have entered a complaint, or have sued anybody for damages. But this does not argue the right of any citizen to jeopardize the life of his neighbor. If disposed to amuse himself by swinging safes in the air like pendulums, he has an undoubted right to do so; but the public have also a right to demand that he should station sentinels in the vicinity, to inform them that this amusement is going on; they have also a right to insist that the strength of the tackle shall be in some proportion to the weight to be raised.

—An exceedingly delicate question is up for decision in Philadelphia. The immediate provocation is trifling, but then great oaks spring from acorns, and why not a tremendous lawsuit from a petty complaint? One Sanford, it appears, has been hauled before the Courts to answer the charge of having given theatrical exhibitions without previously procuring a license. He played the interesting drama of "Mother Goose," an innocent version of the nursery story, the rhymes of which ring sweetly in infant ears, but forgot to consult the City Treasurer about the little fee for doing it. Whereupon the Treasurer lodged a complaint, and now all the Philadelphia lawyers are making it a test question, puzzling their knotty brains and bothering the Judges with elaborate disquisitions upon the exact definition of "theatrical exhibitions." Counsel for defendant contends that where there is neither tragedy nor comedy, nor yet melo-drama, nor even a prompter in a little box, nor a part studied, there is no theatrical display. The prosecution falls back on precedent, and cites the English rulings in this very case of "Mother Goose;" and altogether a solemn series of arguments has sprung from so ignoble a source, the end whereof no man can see.

—A trial of rather singular nature lately occupied the attention of one of the French Tribunals. A gentleman, who with his family purposed a visit to Paris, was left by the omnibus on which he depended for transportation to the railway dépôt. On inquiry at the office he learned that the route to the station had been changed. He rebuked the keeper of the omnibus, a female, for not having told him of the change; she, true to the instincts of her sex, answered petulantly, and a violent altercation took place. The quarrel, on the woman's part, resulted in a fever of which she died. On her death-bed she exclaimed, "The wretch, the wretch, he gave me my death-blow!" In consequence of this charge the gentleman was arrested and tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police for having caused the death of the woman by imprudence. He was acquitted. It would be well, however, for the authorities of France to immediately hold a conclave and decide what constitutes a death-blow.

—Suits at law are not always settled with the celerity that marked the case of Mrs. Thompson *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company, in which remarkable instance the officers of the Company sent a check for $7,000, the amount of the verdict against them, bright and early next morning. Railroad Companies usually have to be dragooned into settlements. The case of the heirs of the O'Hara estate in Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Road, is a notable specimen. Nine years ago, the Company seized upon certain pieces of the O'Hara property, whereon to build a dépôt, and refused to pay the price asked. The O'Haras went to law, and have just got out, having beaten the Company. The award of the arbitrators is for the sum of $40,000, and their costs have run up to a fearful figure. The pull upon the Company's purse is now doubly heavy. It would have been a wiser act, had they "come down" at once, like Capt. Scott's "coon."

—The Commissioners of Charities have been holding an inquest into the condition of Bellevue Hospital. One of the City journals sums up their action by stating that they took a good deal of evidence, "which tended to show that the institution was infested with vermin." As it was proved that forty rats were found drowned in a bathing-tub, and as one child had been eaten alive by them, the conclusion which the inquest has reached seems to be sustained by the facts. There is nothing, however, like having things officially settled; and now that the Commissioners have ascertained, by due and solemn investigation, that the Hospital is infested with vermin, we hope they will take effectual steps to provide a remedy. We venture to suggest that, in lack of less efficient measures, they employ a capable incendiary, and burn it down. It would be a great deal better to have no hospital for the sick than one in which they are so likely to be devoured by rats. Sickness is bad enough, at best,—but when you add to it the chances of being eaten alive, it seems to be overdone. Our public charities might at least spare their victims this last indignity.

—The correspondent of a literary journal laments that the day of poetry is dead; and asks "Why have we no more of the soul-strains which were once breathed by the old masters?" We will inform the gentleman. Soul strains don't pay. Poetry has become a mere question of bread and butter. Our bards do not strain themselves with "soul-strains," for the reason that they could not sell them for enough to keep their Pegasus in oats, or themselves in trowsers. Again, this is not a poetical age. The Real is asserting itself to the exclusion of the Ideal. And the music of the present day is condensed in two bars—iron rhymes—which stretch themselves from the Atlantic, beyond the Missouri, and nigh unto the shores of the Pacific. People hurrying to their goal, the attainment of wealth, with the whistle of steam in their ears, have no time to listen to the pipings of a reed, or rhythmical discourses to the moon. And, after all, it is better to live poems than to write them.

—The surviving heroes, if there be any such, of the great original "international fight" in Astor-place, between the followers of Forrest and the admirers of Macready, will be edified to learn, on the authority of the Sherborne *Journal*, "that this gentleman has received so many pieces of plate that large quantities were stowed away out of sight, and that a testimonial costing 1,000 guineas, and presented to him in America, had not been seen by his family or friends until it was being packed up for removal to Cheltenham." Such is the gratitude of kings, whether on or off the stage. However, as the gift's prosperity, unlike the joke's, is in the giver's heart, we hope the "testimonializers" will bear with equanimity the information that their $5,000 tribute has been treated by the great actor very much as a watering-place belle treats the buoquets and *billet-doux* of her last successful season.

—William, one of the Metropolitan Lelands, who has hitherto contented himself with the sylvan pursuit of sheep-raising on a Texan *ranche*, announces that he will take the stump this Fall for the Charleston nominee, provided the candidate is "a conservative man." Moreover, the Major proposes to "take the field for the first vacant seat in Congress from Western Texas;" laying down, as the first planks of his platform, the acquisition of Mexico and Cuba, and the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad. He further takes his Maker to witness, that, in case he is elected to stop in Washington for a brace of Winters he will never attack the memory nor impugn the motives of great men. If the Major really means what he says, we vote for his election. Modest men are wanted at the National Capital.

—Our English journals record an instance in which, upon the trial of a will case, the witness had the best of it. He was a Mr. Gale, and, on being put upon the stand, declined to answer any questions until he had received his fee. After a long wrangle as to the amount to which he was entitled, the Court ordered that he should be paid, for time and expenses, £16. As another witness was ready, Mr. Gale stood aside; but, on being again called and questioned, declined to answer because he had not received the money. The amount was finally handed to him, and then the question was repeated,—when it appeared that he knew nothing whatever on the subject. It is needless to add that Mr. Gale was a lawyer, and a sharp one at that.

It will be remarked that Mr. Hambleton is strictly impartial in his history; he conceals none of the little misdemeanors whereof his hero has in early life been guilty; and the encomium which he pours upon the conduct of Mrs. Bickley, that lady certainly merited. Mothers will gather from the above extract that it is their duty to whip their boys for shooting politicians, especially if the politicians are prominent ones, and are so unfortunate as to have unmusical names, like Rawlins and the like. By the conclusion of his paragraph, Mr. Hambleton surely would not have us infer that shooting politicians is a creditable piece of business. He should remember that those politicians, after all, are human beings and our fellow-creatures.

—James Pinckney Hambleton, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Southern Confederacy*, is a forcible writer upon all subjects, but in biographical sketches he particularly excels. In proof of this assertion we subjoin a paragraph from a condensed life of Gen. Geo. Bickley, which appears in a late number of his paper. He says:

> "When our subject was about eleven years of age he was sent to Petersburgh, Virginia, to attend an academy, which he did for a while, until an unfortunate accident or incident occurred, by which he *shot a gentleman by the name of* Rawlins, then a prominent politician in the State, which resulted in a severe *castigation by his mother*, as was her duty, although the circumstances were not discreditable in any sense to the boy, nor indeed to the man."

—A Dr. Wm. Dudley recently made his appearance in the town of Rusk, Texas, bringing letters to certify that he was a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, and also a license to preach. Shortly afterwards he turned up missing, leaving the woman whom he had introduced to the brethren as his wife, upon their hands. It has since been ascertained that Rev. Wm. Dudley answers to the name of Dudley V. Snow. In appearance he is described as quite a high tragedy villain, about fifty years old, red hair and beard, bulky form, bow legs, and suspicious countenance. The public will be on their guard against all gentlemen of this peculiarly prepossessing exterior.

—The beautiful couplet of Halleck's:

> "None knew thee, but to love thee;
> None named thee but to praise,"

has been often quoted, borrowed and stolen. But a provincial paper, in eulogizing a Gubernatorial candidate, improves upon the original thus:

> "None speak of him but praise him;
> None know him but to love him."

—Connecticut Yankees have made their appearance in the vicinity of Montreal, as purchasers of Canadian live-stock. The prospective replenishment of the Canadian exchequer, commented upon by our lively Canadian exchanges, as a subject not less worthy of attention than the building of the new Parliament Houses at Ottawa. In fact, the latter event could hardly be expected to occur without the aid of the former, if report tells truth.

—Mrs. J. C. Heenan is playing in Richmond, Va. She appears as *The Unprotected Female*, and in the farce of "B. B., or the Benicia Boy." The "Benicia Boy" is indeed a farce if he allows his Adah to be thrown upon the charities of the world as an *Unprotected Female*.

—Dr. Cox is still engaged in lecturing on the adulterations of liquors. The Doctor is not the only person who devotes a good share of time to putting bad spirits down.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The death of Washington Irving has naturally prompted Mr. Putnam, his publisher, to issue a new and complete edition of his works. The first volume, comprising the *Sketch Book*, has already been published, and gives a most excellent and stimulating idea of the style of the series. It is one of the most elegant and, at the same time, one of the most substantial of the recent issues of the Press—beautifully printed upon heavy, superfine paper, and illustrated by very neat vignettes on steel and wood. The whole series, including the *Life of Washington*, is to embrace 21 volumes—of which one will be issued each month. This is well styled the National Edition, for it will unquestionably supersede all others, and leave no room for anything more in the same direction. The *Life and Letters* of Irving are announced as soon to be issued in uniform style with this edition. Mr. Putnam has also published Bryant's discourse on Irving.

—The elegant edition of Cooper's Novels, in course of publication by W. A. Townsend & Co., is continued, and is approaching its completion. *Satanstoe*, which has just been issued, was among the last of the author's productions, and was designed especially to illustrate the Anti-Rentism which was the great question of the day at the time the book was written. Darley's illustrations of this series are exceedingly spirited, and add very greatly to its value. This must continue to be permanently the standard edition of the works of the most celebrated of American novelists.

—The approaching Presidential contest begins already to make its mark upon the book-publishing department. Two *Lives of Senator Douglas* have already been issued—one from the press of Harper & Brothers, and the other from that of Derby & Jackson. The first is prepared by James W. Sheahan, editor of the Chicago *Times*, and long the intimate and confidential friend of the subject of his biography. The other is anonymous,—being by a "Member of the Western Bar,"—about as vague a designation as could possibly be invented. This last is a cheap volume, designed mainly for popular circulation in the canvass. The one first mentioned contains very copious selections from the public speeches of the prospective candidate.

—One of the most valuable publications of the day is a reprint of Messrs. Brown & Taggard, Boston, of Carlyle's *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, in four volumes—printed in the most elegant style of the Riverside Press, and worthy in every way of the most admirable writings which they contain. The early contributions of Carlyle to the leading Reviews of Great Britain are among the best of his productions, and as they relate to literary and historical subjects they will have a permanent interest for the great body of cultivated persons. This edition has received the revision and the annotations of the author, and contains a new and very striking portrait engraved from a likeness recently procured by Mr. R. W. Emerson. The volumes are bound in any style to suit purchasers, and are sold at corresponding prices. The publishers very justly commend the edition as "fully equal to any specimen of book-making yet produced in this country."

—The Harpers have published the new novel by the author of "Adam Bede"—*The Mill on the Floss*. It is quite certain to meet a very rapid sale, on account of the reputation won by the author in his (or her) previous literary adventures. The *Scenes of Clerical Life*, originally contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, were exceedingly graphic and interesting, and the novel of *Adam Bede* achieved a still more brilliant success in the same direction. The name under which the books are published is "George Eliot,"—but this is a pseudonym, and it is pretty generally understood that the author is a Miss Evans, of London. This new work is very highly commended, as possessing more striking interest than its predecessor.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

Anniversary Week will open on Sunday, May 6 with the annual sermons before the Bible Society, the American and Foreign Christian Union, and the Seamen's Friend Society. As the business meetings of the American Tract Society for some years have been so protracted as to prevent the careful consideration of its religious and benevolent objects, the Managers have decided that a preliminary meeting shall be held on Tuesday evening, May 8, in the Lafayette-place Church, and that the business meeting shall take place on Wednesday morning, May 9, at the Academy of Music. The *Independent*, however, professes to be suspicious of this programme, conceiving that the change "is a ruse to secure a nominal vote for the adoption of the annual report at a religious anniversary, and then to claim in the business meeting that the report having been adopted, nothing remains but the election of officers. If this shall prove to be the fact, (adds the *Independent*,) it will be decidedly the worst blunder yet committed by the Management."

The annual report of the Dutch Reformed Classis of New-York discusses the spiritual condition of this City, and deplores the fact that a large part of the west side is becoming deficient in church privileges. The report says: "From Bleecker-street to the North Church, a distance of two miles, there is no spiritual home for persons attached to our denomination, and it affords a field for missionary labor which the Committee recommend to the favorable consideration of the Classis." This denomination has purchased a handsome Mission Chapel in the eastern part of the City, and Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh has consented to take charge of it. The German Reformed Dutch Church at Harlem is reported to be laboring under difficulties so serious that it will be necessary to abandon it altogether, or place it upon a better footing.

Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Superintendent of the China Methodist Mission, writes from Shanghai to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Board in this City, as follows: "The people show no ill-feeling towards us, but seem disposed to be friendly. This state of feeling will be strengthened if the Tientsing difficulties should be amicably adjusted; but should the English suffer another defeat we may look out for trouble at all the ports. Missionaries are now itinerating to some extent through the country, not, however, as before the difficulty at the North, and our local troubles of last July. We have much less liberty than we had twelve months ago."

A meeting of clergymen of different denominations and others interested in the establishment of a Biblical and Theological Library in the City of Boston, was held, a few days since at which Rev. Dr. Lothrop stated that he considered the project was entirely feasible, and he had no doubt that $25,000 would be raised in Boston and the immediate vicinity. The interest of $15,000 would pay all the necessary expenses of the institution, and $10,000 could be immediately devoted to the purchase of books, the number of which would rapidly increase from year to year.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention was held, at Providence, in the early part of this week. Rev. Henry Jackson, D. D., of Newport, was elected President for the ensuing year. The Board have under consideration the propriety of the establishing of two or more permanent scholarships, to be under the perpetual control of the Society, but have as yet no digested plan to propose. The number of candidates for the ministry was reported to be small and disproportionate to the membership of the Church in the State.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication, at the request of friends of Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, has commissioned four colporteurs to labor in those counties of Northern Illinois in which a French Canadian population is found. These four men are all of French or Canadian origin, and perfectly conversant with the French language and habits. A proposition is also made to raise a fund of $15,000, to enable Mr. Chiniquy's people to pay off the mortgages upon their property.

Dr. West and Mr. Parsons, of the North American Mission, have decided to return to the United States, in consequence of impaired health.... Rev. E Dupuy, late a Dutch Reformed clergyman in the Classis of Kingston, N. Y., has determined to take orders in the Episcopal Church.... Rev. Dr. Wood, late Pastor of the Broome-street Presbyterian Church in this City, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church of Geneva, N. Y.

The *Observer* states that the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions will report this year an increase of more than $20,000, and the Board of Foreign Missions a still further increase of upwards of $30,000 over the income of the previous twelve-month. This exhibit is regarded as a satisfactory proof of the vitality of the Church, and inspires its members with fresh zeal.

A new Protestant Episcopal Church has been organized at Westport, Ct., and Rev. John Purves, late of Christ Church in the same town, has been called to the Rectorship. A spacious stone edifice will be immediately erected.... The Parish of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) in Elizabeth, N. J., has a membership of 1,000 persons, and has contributed for Church purposes, during the past seven years, the handsome sum of $26,214. It is a free Church.

The First Presbyterian Church, of Montgomery, New-York, rendered vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. G. N. Judd, have extended a unanimous call to Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, to become their pastor. Dr. Fairchild has twice held the pastoral office in that congregation during the past twenty years.

The experiment of organizing every class in Sabbath Schools as a District Missionary Society, to collect its own funds and report the amount at a general anniversary meeting, has resulted effectively in Dr. Tyng's Church. The missionary collections were enlarged in one year from $250 to $650, and now exceed $4,000 annually.

It is stated that a liberal Christian gentleman stands ready to endow a fifth professorship at Princeton, as soon as the General Assembly shall have established the Chair and filled it. It is also said that the valuable library of the late Dr. J. A. Alexander, is to be bought by a friend, and presented to the institution.

Prof. Kendrick, of Rochester University, whose revision of Olshausen is the standard edition of that commentary, is preparing a series of *Notes on the New Testament*, with special reference to the wants of Sabbath-school teachers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

The people of the Five Points are to be treated to a sermon from the eloquent Dr. Bethune to-morrow morning, corner of Cow Bay and Worth-street, at 10½ o'clock, which, with the singing of the children from the House of Industry, must make an attractive entertainment.

The second discourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever will be delivered in the evening, in the Church of the Puritans, on the "Position and Duty of the Church and Ministry in the great fight with God's Word against Slavery."

Rev. Henry Boehm, the traveling companion of Bishop Asbury, will preach a semi-centennial discourse in the Seventh-street Methodist Church in the morning.

Rev. Dr. Hobart, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach at St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes in the evening: services in Deaf-mute language at 3 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Armitage will preach in the afternoon in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street.

Rev. Joseph M. Sanderson will preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless in the evening.

Rev. E. Fay, of Antioch College, will preach, morning and evening, at Lamartine Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Rev. Theodore Babcock, of Watertown, N. Y., will preach at the Memorial Church, in Hammond-street, in the evening.

Rev. Wm. H. Milburn will preach in the evening at Cooper Institute this being the closing service of the Union series.

Rev. Frank Remington will preach at Palace Garden Hall in the afternoon.

Rev. John C. Smith will preach in the evening at the Free Church of the Martyrs in Forsyth-street.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach his closing sermon, at Cooper Institute, in the evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 27.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90... 91⅜	50 Cumb. Coal Pref... 14½
3,000 Georgia St. 6s...104	100 Pacific M.S. Co.b60 105
3,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 83¾	40 do............105
15,000 do........ 83⅝	150 do...........104⅞
1,000 Virginia St. 6s.. 93¼	100 do.........s60 104⅝
4,000 N. Car. State 6s. 96	50 do..........b10 104⅞
3,000 N. Y. St 6s, '74. 110½	14 Hud. River Rl'd.... 41¾
2,000 California St. 7s. 90¼	150 Harlem Railroad... 13
5,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s. 104½	75 Harlem Rl'd Pref... 38
2,000 Erie R. bs., 1875. 42	100 do........s10 38¼
2,000 do........... 40	200 Reading R......b60 42⅞
2,000 M. C. R. 8 p. ct.	100 do............ 42⅝
1st m. sk. fd. cn. bs. 93½	100 Mich. Cen. R...... 48⅛
500 Mich. S. 2d m. bs 46½	50 do..........s30 48
6,000 do.......... 47	50 do..........b60 48⅛
5,000 do.......b60 47¼	50 do..........b60 48⅜
2,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. 73	50 M. So. & N.I.G.S.s60 24¾
3,000 N. Ia. 1st Mort.. 83	100 Gal. & Chicago R.. 63¼
3,000 Hud. R. R 2d M. 101¾	150 do............ 63⅞
2,000 Lack. & W. 1st M. 93	100 do..........b30 64
100 Erie Railroad..s60 16¾	400 do............ 64
110 do.......... 17	150 do..........s10 64
16 National Bank.....102½	50 Clev. & Toledo R.. 29¼
20 Bank of Commerce.100	200 do..........s60 29
20 Commonwealth Bk. 99	300 do............ 29⅜
15 Del. & H Canal Co. 98½	100 do............ 29½
5 N. Y. Cen. R...... 79¼	200 do..........s10 29½
7 do............ 79	100 do..........b10 29⅝
1000 do........b60 79¼	150 do............ 29⅝
650 do.......... 79⅛	100 do..........s60 29½
150 do........s10 79⅛	1050 Chi. & R I...... 65
50 do........b10 79⅛	150 do............ 65¼
600 do........s60 79	400 do............ 65⅜
500 do........s30 79¼	100 do..........b60 65½
100 do........bnw 79⅜	50 do..........b10 65⅜
150 do........b10 79⅜	100 do............ 65½
100 do........b30 79⅜	50 Chi., Bur. & Q'y R. 63½
550 do.......... 79¼	70 Del. L. & W. R..... 85
100 do........s30 79⅛	60 New-Jersey C. R.. 112
100 do........b10 79¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 83⅝	100 Reading R......s60 42½
10,000 Virginia St. 6s... 93	200 do..........s60 42⅝
2,000 M S. 2d M. Bs..s30 46½	300 do..........s10 42⅝
50 Canton Co.......... 21	125 Mich. S. & N. I. G. Sk. 25
100 Pac. M. S. Co...s60. 104½	100 Hud. Riv. R....b60 42¼
75 Erie Railroad...... 17¼	100 do............ 42
200 do........s60 17	50 Panama Railroad..138½
50 Chic., Bur & Q. R.. 64	250 Ill. Cen. R. scrip.. 89⅞
50 N. Y. Cen. R..bnw 79¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R..s60 29½
150 do.......... 79¼	200 do..........b60 29¾
250 do........s10 79¼	200 do..........s60 29¼
200 do........b3 79½	100 Chic. & R. I. R..s60 65
110 do........b30 79¼	400 do............ 65¼
100 do........s60 79⅛	100 do..........b60 65⅜
50 Mich. Cen. R....b40 48¾	

Friday, April 27—P. M.

The financial advices by the steamer *Africa*, received this morning, explain to a considerable extent the cause of the extraordinary state of things in the London Discount Market. The Bank return to Wednesday, April 11, disclosed a further heavy withdrawal of £1,919,000 of the Notes of the Bank, thus placing the sum total outstanding at £23,467,000, while the average actual wants of the public, of late, have been about twenty millions sterling. This fact, known to the Directors on the 12th, of course induced the further advance of interest to 5 ₱ cent., and when the return was made public on the 13th, it led to the general inquiry on 'Change as to the secret or real cause of the withdrawal of Notes—no considerable drain being felt on the Bullion in the Issue Department, and the Continental Exchanges daily improving for London. It was then disclosed that a combination had been entered into by the private discount houses in Lombard-street to force a return by the Bank to the practice which obtained previous to 1857, of rediscounting, indiscriminately and to any extent, for the Discount Brokers and Private Bankers. To this end they selected the early weeks in April, in which the Bank was paying out the quarterly dividends upon the Public Stocks, for hoarding the Notes of the Bank, and withdrawing their own accounts in Notes, refusing at the same time to discount freely for their customers. The operation is thus explained by the London *Times*, the facts of the combination being verified by the *Economist*, *Daily News* and some of the private authorities by the present steamer:

From the London Times, April 14.

The Bank return of last evening presents most singular features. The amount of notes in circulation, which was already beyond all ordinary precedent, shows a further increase of £1,600,000. The average total required by the public is between £19,000,000 and £20,000,000, and they hold at this moment £23,467,000. Compared with the same period of the memorable year 1857, when the trade of the country had reached a degree of inflation never before known, the excess of notes now in use is £3,715,000, or 19 ₱ cent. No one, therefore, can complain of want of accommodation. The total, in fact, is such as was never attained except during the extraordinary time shortly after the gold discoveries, when the Bank bullion touched its highest sum, and Consols were at 101 ex dividend, and the rate of Money 2 ₱ cent. The cause of the movement is still unexplained, or if an explanation be hinted, it is such as every one must hope will prove unfounded.

Looking only for a natural solution, the circumstances now witnessed can spring only from a single cause—namely, a sudden and wonderful augmentation of the business of the country. Supposing it be a healthy augmentation, such as can be carried on at a profit, notwithstanding the advance in discounts, there will be reason for universal satisfaction, no less at the prosperity of the mercantile body, but also at the fact that capitalists share in it in fair proportion. Supposing it to be speculative or fictitious, then every one must hail the measures by which the evil is to be repressed. We know, therefore, that the advance in the rate is a great good, either as promoting a fair distribution of legitimate profits among traders and money dealers, or as a remedy for a dangerous condition.

Here all reference to the matter might end, the commercial and banking community being left to exercise their own judgment as to whether this astounding growth of trade is healthy or unhealthy. *But within these few hours a report has become current, which, but for the otherwise inexplicable character of what is going on, would seem altogether incredible.* The public are aware that since the experience of 1857, the Bank has resolved to lend no encouragement to the vicious practice of rediscounting, and that, while opening their doors to the commercial community, they have for that reason excluded the discount brokers. On the inherent soundness of this policy, there can be no dispute, and the leading members of the mercantile world have regarded it with strong approval.

It is now asserted, however, that in their dissatisfaction at its operation the discount firms have resolved to draw from the Bank as many notes as possible, to lock these notes up, and thus to create a sense of scarcity and an inconvenient advance in the Bank terms that shall induce all business men to believe that they are suffering through the inability of the discount houses to help them, and that this inability is caused by the exclusion of these houses from the Bank. An operation of this kind would be at once so ridiculous and so censurable that every considerate person will refuse credence to it, unless upon the authority of the discount houses themselves. Indeed, but for the circumstance that the report this evening is in universal circulation, that the alleged particulars are fully stated in commercial circulars, and that some individuals even affirm that the parties in question virtually admit its correctness, any notice of it would seem improper, and, even as matters stand, the reference to it must merely be for the sake of enabling an unequivocal contradiction to be obtained without delay.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 11th of April gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits...	£5,878,135..	Decrease....	£3,818,297
Other deposits.....	14,570,717..	Increase.....	604,369
Rest............	3,200,497..	Decrease....	582,638
Gov't. securities..	£9,728,943..	Decrease......	£492,197
Other securities..	23,534,388..	Decrease......	1,430,376
Notes unemployed	4,922,085..	Decrease......	1,919,740

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,467,255, being an increase of £1,621,665; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,637,102, showing a decrease of £246,495, when compared with the preceding return. The key to the anomalies of this return are afforded in the extract just given from the *Times*. In the ordinary course of business the Dividend payments by the Bank would have *reduced* the Public Deposits, as they did in this instance, and *increased* the Private Deposits to something like a corresponding amount, which they *did not* do in this case, because the Bank Notes were withdrawn instead from the Bank, and subsequently withheld (or hoarded) from employment by the private banking houses, by whom the dividends were collected or received for account of their customers; these bankers at the same time throwing the whole demand for Discounts upon the establishment whose means for discounting they had conspired to diminish. While this was going on, the Funds were advancing on the Stock Exchange, and money easy at 3 ₱ cent. on Consols, and after the secret history of the movement was known on Saturday, 14th, a further rise was had in the Funds:

The English Funds by this arrival are ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. higher than by the previous mail. On Saturday P. M., April 14, Consols left off 94½@⅝ for money, and ⅝@¾ for the account. The Grain market was firm, and Cotton steady on the qualities above middling, while the lower grades were difficult of sale, and ⅛d.@¼d. down. In American Stocks the following are the latest figures:

American Railways, &c., April 14.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red....	95 to 97	
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	92 to 92¼	92⅛
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent....	82 to 84	
Do., 6 ₱ cent	83 to 85	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	75 to 77	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875...	79 to 81	
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	89½ to 90½	
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	43 to 41 dis.	42 dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid.	54 to 58	
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60.	85 to 90	
Do. 8 ₱ cent., 1869	82 to 84	83
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	82 to 84	
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	60 to 65	
Do., $100 shares	8 to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	85 to 87	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	92 to 94	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92 to 94	
Do., $100 shares	70 to 72	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1867	89 to 91	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	80 to 85	
Do., 3d mort., '83. assented	69 to 71	
Do., do., unassented	— —	69¾
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	28 to 30	
Do., shares, assented	11 to 12	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	88 to 90	89
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	89 to 91	
Do., $50 shares	37 to 40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	78 to 80	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20	

The *London Economist* of April 14 reports of the Consol market:

"The English funds during the greater part of the week have been rather flat, owing to the state of the Money market and the rise in the Bank rate of discount. At the commencement of the monthly settlement just concluded, moreover, it seemed probable that the supply of Stock would prove in excess of immediate requirements. Yesterday morning, accordingly, Consols declined to 94@⅛ for money, and 94¼@⅜ for the 9th of May. To-day the market was firmer, and the closing quotations were, respectively, 94¼@⅜, and 94⅜@½. After the close of the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the report that the Bank return would be very unfavorable, some animation was shown, and Consols were quoted fully ⅛ ₱ cent. above the prices given above. There have been some considerable withdrawals of Stock at the conclusion of the settlement, so that Consols were rendered absolutely scarce for immediate transfer."

We learn that the *Africa's* mail advises of the suspension of payments by Messrs. Thorburn, Son & Co., Cotton Brokers at Liverpool. They held at the time, partly for American account, about 10,000 bales Cotton, against which their acceptances are outstanding to the sum of £106,000. The reclamation against the owners will be comparatively inconsiderable, after the sale of the property, even at the latest current quotations. Other difficulties in the Liverpool Cotton trade were rumored on the Street to-day, but we were not able to trace them to specific names or particulars.

Our own Stock Exchange, to-day, is generally firm as compared with yesterday's dealings, and there is more business doing. At the same time there is an increased disposition shown to *Bear* the market, partly on the English news, as construed by the sellers, and partly on the resumption of Specie shipments. The last, though anticipated for several weeks past, and as yet moderate in amount, is, as usual at the outset, availed of as the basis of adverse predictions in regard to the future of the Money Market. The *short* line on New-York Central and some other descriptions is becoming quite extended again, both cash and contract stock being sold to-day at 79@79¼ ₱ cent. The other party in *Bulling* the market are supported by a certain amount of outside orders, upon which the Stock is taken up for cash and on buyer's options, and thus a fresh movement appears to be inaugurating for the approaching month of May on both sides. The Western Shares, under the third week's traffic in April, reported yesterday, are again higher, all round—Rock Island, Galena, Toledo, and both the Michigan Roads, participating in the demand. Panama advanced to 138; Hudson to 42; Reading sold at 42⅝, and Erie at 17¼; the last recovering the whole decline of Wednesday and Thursday. The general Share list was marked steady at the close of the afternoon Board, though later on the Street there were sellers of New-York Central at 79¼ ₱ cent. In State Stocks there is a steady feeling, but no decided transactions of a speculative character, and most of the Railway Bonds are in fair request. Pacific Mail closed 105@105¼ ₱ cent.

We hear of one or two small additions to the Bullion engagements for the steamers sailing to-morrow, which leave the sum total at 4 o'clock this afternoon at about $750,000. The California steamer of April 5, brings $1,455,337 for New-York which will afford a further supply of Gold bars for the next opportunity for Europe. The demand for Exchange on the Continent was less to-day than anticipated for the *Arago's* mail. The drawers on England report a moderate inquiry. The comparatively small wants of the Import trade at this season of the year continues to excite remark. Unless the state of the London Money Market, and a consequent decline in Cotton, should influence our banking-houses to place larger balances than customary through the Spring and Summer on the other side, the export demand for Bullion in May will fall within our estimate of $6,500,000. The sum total in April will also fall short of $4,000,000; the rise in exchange and resumption of shipments being postponed to a later date in the month than we anticipated. The advices from London to-day do not authorize the expectation that the pressure for discounts will continue long, and in reference to the Cotton market the better descriptions improved the day the steamer sailed. The prospect for Grain and Flour is also reported good, both from London and Liverpool, and our own Corn Exchange responds to these advices. There is no change to-day in Money. The Banks give the preference to the shorter-date paper and demand loans. The rates hold easy.

Our market advices from San Francisco by the steamer this morning, are not so late, by a week, as per Overland Mail. The following is the Treasure List for New-York:

The following is the financial review of Messrs W. T. Coleman & Co.'s Circular for April 4:

"Compared with the first quarter of 1859, a diminished amount of imports of merchandise at this port is noted by the tonnage statistics for the corresponding period of 1860. But arrivals have still occurred too freely to occasion any more than a partial reaction in prices. The improvement that has occurred since the opening of the year has not yet attained to a remunerative point for shippers, and is mainly attributable to the prospect of reduced imports to ensue in the next three months. Imports for the first half of the current year will be less than during the corresponding period of 1859, and in fair proportion to the requirements of the country. A more healthy trade should ensue upon the removal of certain local causes which have recently interfered with and retarded business. The following are the data of the inward tonnage for the first quarters of the past three years:

From Domestic Atlantic Ports.	Vessels.	Tons.	From Foreign Ports.	Vessels.	Tons.
1858..........	16	18,234	1858..........	53	31,746
1859..........	46	53,076	1859..........	80	49,636
1860..........	39	44,403	1860..........	86	55,076

The exports of Treasure during the first quarters of the past three years were as follows:

In 1858.	1859.	1860.
$11,467,778	$10,176,459	$10,122,794

A shipment of $349,685 70 to China, per *Oracle*, made subsequently, would change the above result, and make the gain of 1860 over a corresponding period of last year $295,961 05.

We never have considered that the amount of treasure exported afforded much indication of the production of the mines, especially when the amounts for different seasons vary so little, as shown above. The most useful inference that can be drawn from the above figures is, that an increasing population in the State does not need a corresponding increased extent of imported supplies. The self-sustaining abilities of our people are expanding daily, though their growing numbers serve to maintain pretty evenly the amount of money expended for articles of foreign production.

The imports of treasure, from all sources, during the first quarter of 1860, amounted to.....$995,578 42
Same period last year..................... 677,543 52
Increased imports, 1860..............$318,034 90

Our exports of Quicksilver have revived the present year to some extent. For the first quarters of the past three years, they compare as follows: 1858, 3,506 flasks; 1859, 253; 1860, 1,461. The New Almaden mine is still closed by litigation, but several mines of less magnitude are now actively worked, and their increasing production gives a certain supply for export. At present there is little offering on the market for this purpose, and rates are temporarily advanced. The quantity now produced is about equal to 1,000 flasks ₱ month, of which 250 can be afforded for export.

The operations of the United States Branch Mint during the first quarter of 1860 were, in the deposits of Gold Bullion and the coinage of Gold and Silver, as follows:

Receipts of Gold Bullion, weight after melting—oz...............133,737.20
Receipts corresponding period of 1859..........134,227.12
Falling off—oz...................489.92

Coinage—Gold.......................$2,583,000
Coinage—Silver..................... 82,000—2,665,000
Coinage corresponding period of 1859—
Gold.......................$2,187,000
Silver..................... 10,000—2,197,000
Increase..................$468,000

It may be proper in this connection to remark that during a portion of March, 1859, coinage was suspended, in order to admit of the settlement of a retiring officer."

The following is the treasure list of the *Northern Light*:

A. E. Tillon..........	$3,000	Kerby, Byrne & Co..	$4,000
Turner & Bros.......	2,000	Crocker & Manor....	10,110
F. Nickerson & Co...	5,529	J. Goldsmith & Co....	11,200
R. S. Wade..........	3,852	W. T. Coleman & Co.	41,000
Order..............	2,200	W. F. Wilde & Co....	20,000
Order..............	5,000	Howes & Crowell....	14,000
J. G. Parker & Son..	7,000	Francis Burritt & Co.	4,000
R. Meader & O. Adams	8,000	Eugene Kelly & Co..	45,000
Order..............	5,500	Conroy & Conner....	10,000
Treadwell & Co......	10,000	P. Naylor..........	8,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co..	15,000	Jennings & Brewster	12,000
J. H. Brown & Co...	25,000	Am. Ex. Bank.......	98,000
H. Cohen & Co.......	15,000	Richard Patrick.....	75,000
Neustadter & Bro....	17,850	Eugene Kelly & Co..	30,000
Wm. Hoge & Co......	40,000	James Patrick & Co..	60,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	40,400	Z. Einstein & Bro....	10,000
Order..............	9,100	John Phelan.........	4,000
Scholle Bros.........	45,600	J. H. Coghill.........	5,000
J. Strauss. Bro. & Co	50,550	C. W. Crosby........	21,400
De Kham & Co........	31,250	Harbeck & Co........	3,050
C. H. Grant & Co....	528	Freeman & Co.......	10,250
E. C. Knight & Co...	2,500	Wells, Fargo & Co...	234,000
Order..............	2,660	Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	300,347
Order..............	18,383	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	14,000
Howland & Aspinwall	11,898		
Wm. Meyer..........	2,680	Total..............	$1,455,337

Commercial Intelligence per the Africa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

It was telegraphed, *via* Queenstown, on the 12th inst., that on that day the Bank of England raised its minimum rate of discount from 4½ to 5 ₱ cent. The event was preceded by a revival in the demand for money, the applications at the Bank of England having become extraordinarily numerous. The joint-stock banks and discount houses raised their allowance on deposits to 4@4½ ₱ cent. In the City article of the London *Times* it is argued that "the upward movement can be productive only of wholesome results. If it springs from healthful trade, all is matter for rejoicing; if, on the other hand, there is anything wrong, which does not appear for the moment on the surface, it is only by a banking pressure, such as is now taking place, that the evil can be arrested."

The *Daily News* attributes the high rate of discount to the fact that the Bank refuses to afford facilities to dealers, who, in their own defence, will serve none but regular customers—hence, a heavy pressure on the Bank for accommodation.

The demand for Money on the 13th was less pressing, but in the open market it was only in exceptional cases that accommodation was granted below the Bank minimum.

The action of the Bank exerted, if anything, a favorable influence on the Funds, for, after the announcement, great steadiness was manifested on the Stock Exchange. Consols on the 13th were firm, and rather higher, but a relapse occurred during the day. At the close, however, there was again an upward tendency, and the latest quotations were 94¼@⅜ for Money, and 94⅜@⅝ for account. Tenders had been opened for the new 6 ₱ cent. loan of £2,650,000, for the Colony of Victoria, to be expended in railroad purposes. The bids above the minimum (105) amounted to only £1,570,000.

Bar Silver is quoted by Messrs. Baring Brothers at 5s. 1⅝d.; Dollars, 5s. 2d.; Eagles, 76s. 5d.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £246,495 in the Bullion, and an increase of £1,621,665. The statement is regarded as a singular one, and in the *Times'* City article allusion is made to a report that the Discount firms, irritated at their exclusion by the Bank rule which prohibits rediscounting, have resolved to draw from the Bank as many notes as possible, to lock these notes up, and thus to create a sense of scarcity and such an inconvenient advance in the Bank terms as shall induce business men to believe that they are suffering through the inability of the discount houses to help them, and that this inability is caused by the exclusion of those houses from the Bank.

The *Times* professes to give currency to this rumor only for the sake of enabling an unequivocal contradiction to be obtained without delay.

The *Daily News* asserts more positively that the leading firms have already withdrawn the bulk of their funds from the Bank.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "Prices continue very irregular, and although there has been a fair demand, the pressure to sell the lower qualities of American was so great that prices must again be reduced ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb., whilst Middling Fair and the better classes are steady." The sales of the week have been 45,900 bales, (four days only,) including 1,260 bales to speculators and 6,500 for export. The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 7,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export, the market closing steadily, with a fair demand at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans.......	7¾d.	Middling...........	6⅝d.
Fair Mobile........	7¼d.	Middling.........	6 3-16d.
Fair Uplands.......	7d.	Middling..........	6⅛d.

The stock is estimated at 955,640 bales, including 766,310 American.

At Manchester trade continues quiet, with an absence of demand. There is, however, no giving way in prices, producers being in general very well engaged.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report a firm and advancing market. Flour not much doing, but firmly held at 26s.@30s., ₱ bbl. Wheat in good demand, and 1d.@2d. ₱ cental dearer. Red Western 10s. 4d.@10s. 10d.; white 11s.@12s. 6d. Corn in good request, and again 1s.@1s. 6d. dearer since Tuesday; yellow 36s. 36s. 9d.; white 37s.@38s.. ₱ quarter.

Provisions—Beef in fair request, but at rather lower rates. Sales have been made of 1,500 tierces, from the quay, at 2s. 6d. decline. Pork dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet, but generally held for previous prices. Lard dull, and receipts heavy. Nominal value for prime is 57s.@58s. Tallow rather more doing, and prices firmer; North American 55s.@57s. 6d. Cheese firm at extreme rates.

Produce—Ashes in retail request only, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for Pots and 33s. for Pearls. Sugars opened firm at rather higher prices, but closed heavy. Coffee—no business reported. Rice firm, but unchanged. Sales of Philadelphia Bark at 9s. 6d. Cloverseed 38s.@39s. Fish Oils quiet and unaltered. Linseed Oil rather dearer—28s.@29s. Linseed Cakes quiet, at previous prices. Resin easier to buy; sales of common at 4s. 3d.@4s. 2d. Spirits of Turpentine have sold in retail at 33s. 6d. Tea quiet, but rather firmer.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring & Bros. reports: Wheat firm, and tending upward; supplies short. White American, 50s.@56s.; Red, 48s.@52s. Flour, 25s.@28s. Iron dull. Rails and bars, £5 10s.@£5 15s.; Scotch Pigs, 55s. Sugar quiet. but unchanged. Tea quiet; Congou, 1s. 4½d. Tallow firmer; Y. C., 56s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine in better demand at 36s.@36s. 6d. Coffee firm for the lower kinds, but easier for Middling. Copper advanced ½d. on Manufactured, and £2 10s. ₱ ton on Manufactured. Sheathing, 12¼d. Tough Cake and Tile, £110. Linseed Cake quiet, with sellers of New-York best in bbls. at £10 5s., ex-ship. Fish Oils quiet. Sperm, £99 for American; Pale Seal, £36. Linseed Oil in fair demand at 28s. Rice quiet, but steady.

HAVRE MARKET,

For the week ending April 10, inclusive.

Cotton dull and tending downward. Inferior sorts rather lower. Sales of the week 3,800 bales at 98f. for *bas* and 105f. for *tres ordinaire*. Stock on hand 265,000 bales. Advices from the manufacturing towns are rather more cheering. Breadstuffs dull, but Wheat again rather dearer. Potashes tend upward; sales of New-York new at 40f. 50c.@41f., to arrive. Coffee inanimate. Oils dull and nominal. Rice quiet, but prices well supported; Carolina 30f. Sugars languid, but prices stiff. Tallow and Lard quiet, but firm. Whalebone flat, but prices stiff.

Sales of Real Estate....April 27.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Farm at New-Hamburgh..............................$15,750
House and lot No. 647 Houston-st., 21 feet 6 inches by 75 feet.............................. 6,850
Nos. 206 and 208 Chatham-st., $14,700 each........ 29,400
House and lot No. 3 Doyer-st.............. 4,250
House and lot No. 6 Bowery................ 18,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—MARTHA.
WINTER GARDEN—MATINEE—ERNANI.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—HEIR AT LAW—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Noon—JEANIE DEANS. Afternoon—STILL WATER RUNS DEEP. Evening—JEANIE DEANS.
COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.
HOPE CHAPEL—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
HOPE CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.
NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic Convention at Charleston is unable to frame a Platform sound enough to sustain a united party. The difficulty lies in finding a safe man between the Douglas extreme on the one hand, and the Alabama fire-eaters on the other; and if the multitudinous attempts thus far made ineffectually are indications of the future, there is little hope of a Platform, and less of a candidate. The majority of the Committee on Resolutions reported the usual common-places on general topics; and with regard to the territorial question, a resolution suggested by Mr. BAYARD, denying the right of Congress or of a Territorial Legislature to impair the right of property in slaves, and declaring that the rights of persons and of property, whether upon the high seas, or within the jurisdiction of this Government, are entitled to federal protection. There were three minority reports, each differing in regard to this resolution; the Douglas wing declining to abandon the Cincinnatti doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the Davis faction demanding a more explicit declaration of the protective dogma. An excited discussion followed the presentation of the reports, Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, appealing to them to yield; and Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, eloquently appealing to the South not to sacrifice the party for an abstraction. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, implored the Convention to reiterate simply the Cincinnati Resolutions, predicting the destruction of the party at the North upon any other platform. Mr. COCHRANE, of this City, submitted a substitute for the disputed resolve in which he equally conceded the doctrine of the federal obligation to protect Slavery in the Territories. The debate on the platform occupied the afternoon and evening, Messrs. KING and PUGH taking positions against the majority report, and Mr. YANCEY defending it. A new substitute was presented by Mr. BAYARD, which was even more ultra than the resolution of the majority.

The *Africa*, with news to the 15th inst., by telegraph *via* Queenstown, arrived here from Liverpool yesterday morning. The English advices are without moment. Parliament was still spending its Easter recess. On the 12th a great Reform meeting assembled at Manchester, and was addressed by several distinguished speakers, the most noted being Mr. JOHN BRIGHT. Rumors that the great prize fight had taken place were circulated; but it was generally believed that it was to be fought on the day originally fixed. A change of the French Ministry was hinted at in Paris. M. DE PERSIGNY, it was said, was to take the Foreign Office, leaving his vacant post at London to M. DE THOUVENEL. A circular is reported to be in course of preparation by the French Government, in regard to the pretensions of Switzerland. It proposes to prove that the neutrality of Faucigny and the Chablais, since the abandonment of the military roads traversing those districts, no longer serves as a safeguard to Switzerland, and that all the fears expressed in regard to the annexation are simply idle. The troops recently summoned for drill by the Swiss Government, have been dismissed. The Ministry of the new Italian kingdom, it is said, will consist of eight members; three to be drawn from Piedmont, two from the Romagna, and one each from Tuscany, the Duchies and Lombardy. The Neapolitan exiles in Piedmont, POERIO among the number, have published their approval of the annexation of Naples to Sardinia. The state of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies is menacing in the extreme. While the revolts at Messina and Palermo are believed to have been suppressed, the whole nation is in the most intense agitation; and the utmost vigilance and the exertion of military force at all points, barely suffice to preserve order. The Government had taken up six additional merchantmen, and converted them into war vessels. From Spain we learn that the trial of Gen. ORTEGA was proceeding, and that his son had sought of the Queen a pardon for his father. Count SZECHENYI, a prominent member of the Hungarian Government of 1848, has committed suicide. The news from India and China is no later, but in greater detail. The United States steamer *Hartford* was at Hong Kong, and the *Powhatan* at Japan.

The steamship *Northern Light*, bringing passengers and treasure from California, and mails from the Pacific generally, arrived here yesterday from Aspinwall, having left that port on the 19th inst. The treasure list amounts to $1,455,337. Our California letters, which will be found in the Supplement accompanying the present issue, embody highly interesting and important details of news. Among the passengers by the *Northern Light* is Commodore TATNALL, who is hastening to Washington, to post our Government with information necessary to an intelligent treatment of the coming Japanese army. Gen. JOHNSON, late in command of the Utah army, Capt. TAYLOR, of the Marine Corps, and Messrs. SERGEANT, TRACY and WATROUS, delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from Havana on the 23d inst., arrived last evening. She brings nothing of interest. A later arrival, that of the *Moses Taylor*, at New-Orleans, with dates to the 24th, is equally barren.

News received at New-Orleans states that peace has at last been established in Venezuela, and that the government had effected a loan of $1,000,000 in England.

From Mexico we learn that MIRAMON returned to the capital on the 17th, where he was received with great demonstrations of pleasure.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, Mr. CURTIS offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to submit to the Military Committee plans and schedules of the floating battery which Mr. STEVENS, of Hoboken, has been so long constructing for the defence of the harbor of New-York. Mr. HOUSTON objected to the reception of the resolution, on the ground that it was inexpedient to instruct Cabinet officers in the manner proposed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole, and Mr. CAREY proceeded to urge the necessity of reorganizing the Agricultural Bureau. Gliding off into a discussion of the propriety of affording every possible incitement to the develcpement of our agricultural resources, he concluded by declaring himself opposed to slavery extension. Then Mr. LANDRUM, one of the few democratic Representatives who has not gone to Charleston, defended his party from the attacks which have been made upon it. Mr. VANDEVER explained the necessity of protecting American Industry, and Mr. ROBINSON eulogized the aims of the Republican Party, and told what it had accomplished. The House then adjourned to Monday.

The Maine Union State Convention yesterday appointed Messrs. PHINEAS BARNES and GEORGE C. GETCHELL Delegates at Large to the Baltimore Convention, and George E. B. Jackson, Samuel Larabee, G. W. Pickering, J. S. Johnson, J. McLellan and Samuel Taylor, District Delegates.

Messrs. GEORGE D. BLAKELY, CHARLES HENDLEY and H. W. D. GALLAGHER, were chosen Delegates to the Chicago Convention, by the Kentucky Republican State Convention, which was in session at Covington.

The defence in the case of JACOB S. HARDEN called a large number of witnesses yesterday and on Thursday, to testify regarding the kind manner in which the accused, so far as their observation extended, treated his wife, whom he is charged with having murdered. The father and sisters of the prisoner related a number of circumstances which transpired while the deceased was at their house on a visit, tending to show that she was laboring under great mental depression in consequence of turns of illness to which she was continually subject.

The Stock market showed more activity yesterday, with increased disposition, however, to sell for the fall, on 30 to 60-day options. The Western list was higher, and Central closed same as yesterday, 79@79½. Exchange in moderate demand for this day's mail, London, 109½; Paris, f.5.15. The export demand for specie, $750,000; receipts from California $1,455,000. No change in money affairs.

The transactions in Flour and Wheat were more extensive, and prices were higher. Corn was also more sought after, and was dearer. Oats were in brisk request, at advanced rates. The movements in provisions were moderate. Groceries were in demand, at full quotations. Hay and Hops were saleable and firm. Metals, Naval Stores and Oils exhibited no important changes. Freights were quiet.

The Charleston Convention.

The Democratic bark is fairly launched upon the troubled waters. The Convention is engaged in discussing the Platform; it commenced this task yesterday, but when it will finish it, we shall not venture to predict. The temper and scope of the opening speeches, so far as they can be inferred from the meagre reports received by telegraph, indicate a protracted and an angry debate, without much hope of any substantial and cordial agreement. It is not at all unlikely that an apparent harmony may be reached;—but we see little chance for anything more, for the differences between the two sections are radical and incapaple of compromise.

The South and North are at least brought face to face in this Convention. The South demands a distinct declaration, on the part of the entire Democratic Party, that *slaves are recognized as property by the Federal Constitution.* The Pro-Slavery leaders,—those of them who have made up their minds to force a clear and unmistakable issue—know that if they can secure this, they secure everything. If slaves are property, they are to be treated as property: they are to be protected as property:—the rights of their masters are complete, and must be guaranteed at all times and everywhere. If they are property by Federal law,—under the Federal Constitution,—that property is entitled to protection wherever that fundamental law has effect. They are as much property in Kansas, in New-York and upon the high seas when under the American flag, as in South Carolina or Mississippi.

The Northern delegates seem dimly to comprehend the force of such an admission, and refuse to stake their political existence upon it,—they dare not meet it, so they hope to dodge it. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, suggests that it would be "misunderstood." Not in the least. On the contrary, the fact that it could not be either misunderstood or misrepresented makes it fatal to the party in the Northern States. Mr. COCHRANE knows that it must be evaded. Somebody else desires to turn it over to the Judiciary. Nobody from the North, who represents the North, dare make the admission a plank in the platform.

Northern men, hitherto, have hastily and flippantly conceded that slaves are property, under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. CORWIN has admitted it. Mr. DOUGLAS has conceded it. But it will not answer:—such concessions involve all the consequences drawn from them by the Southern ultraists. The people of the North will never sanction the position. The Constitution does not recognize slaves as property, directly or by implication, in any clause or phrase of its provisions. It recognizes them, solely and exclusively, as "PERSONS *held to service or labor*," and that only "*by the laws and regulations of certain States.*" That is the definition of "slaves" given in the Constitution;—that is the only recognition which it makes of their legal *status*; and it is upon that position that the people of the whole country will take their stand, whenever the question shall be removed from the area of party controversy and taken to the tribunal of reason and common sense.

Moreover, it is the view which the people of the North, with very little distinction of party, will take of the subject in the impending contest. If the Northern Delegates at Charleston are at once wise and firm, they may have the credit and the profit of settling the question on this basis themselves. If not, they will have the satisfaction of seeing the Republicans do it for them.

ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH IN THE BULL.—The *Freeman's Journal* has the utmost faith in the efficacy of the Pope's Bull of Excommunication, and censures, gravely and sharply, the TIMES and other journals which have made light of its thunders. The spiritual power of excommunication is quite as great now as it was in the Middle Ages. The first NAPOLEON is the only monarch until now, during hte present century, who has incurred this heavy censure; and "history records how quickly the tide of his prosperity set from him" after that event. So, says the *Journal*:

> "Since VICTOR EMANUEL incurred excommunication by the spoliation of Church property in Sarninia, *the hand of death has been heavy upon his family.* This fact has been noted by persons around his own Court, and the *House of Savoy bids fair to be as speedily extinguished under the curse of the Church as were the Tudors in their day after the excommunication of Henry VIII.*"

We do not at all understand to what the *Journal* refers. No deaths have occurred in his family since the King was excommunicated to our knowledge, nor would it be clear, even if the fact were otherwise, that they were due to the Bull. Both the Pope and the *Journal* will find that it is far less easy to play upon the superstitious fears of mankind now than it was five hundred years ago. If railroads and telegraphs have not changed the nature of spiritual things, they have delivered the world from many terrors which had their origin in ignorance and sacerdotal craft.

England and Her Allies.

If we are to take Lord JOHN RUSSELL as our authority, Great Britain is in the market for an ally. With that petulant anxiety to define his own personal position independently of his official colleagues, which is one of the most uncomfortable tastes a statesman can possess, and which Lord JOHN has once and again indulged to the immense annoyance of every Government with which he has ever been connected, the English Foreign Secretary, after defending in the main the conduct of the English Cabinet on the question of Savoy, took occasion, some weeks ago, to astonish the House of Commons, and to bewilder Europe, by asserting his belief that France had entered on a dangerous career, and that it was time for England to think of making new alliances on the Continent.

The progress of events has probably ere this revealed to Lord PALMERSTON's unmanageable associate the fact, that he has earned the momentary applause of "pluck and patriotism" from the hot-headed Tory benches, at a considerable cost to the influence and the reputation of his country. The words of Lord JOHN RUSSELL were, of course, interpreted abroad to mean that England was on the point of urging the Continental Powers to array themselves at once against the aggressive policy of the Emperor of the French. Alarmist bankers from St. Petersburgh to New-York so read them; and rumors of impending coalitions, of formidable remonstrances against the "violation of the Treaty of 1815," and of an immediate European general war, began to fly abroad on mighty wings. The Swiss Government, then pressing with the double force of the love of country and the love of land, of devotion to Swiss rights and desire of Sardinian acres, so read these words; took fresh courage from them, in its demand upon France for the cession to the Cantons of the Chablais and Faucigny; and became more clamorous than before for protection to its own priceless neutrality at every Court in Europe. French journalists so read the same words; waxed, not unnaturally, wroth at what looked very like a menace to France, and began to spice their leading articles with rasping sneers at their most provoking ally beyond the Channel. The Emperor of the French proved, not for the first time, his profound knowledge of England and Englishmen, by taking Lord JOHN's explosion at its true value. He quietly went on with the details of the commercial arrangements now perfecting to carry out the Anglo-French treaty of 1860; and when two or three of the Parisian newspapers went so far in their indignation as to charge England with exciting the Sicilians to revolt as she had done in 1812, in 1820 and 1848, the Emperor calmly interfered, with a paragraph "by authority," contradicting the imputation.

A very short time has sufficed to show how just was NAPOLEON's appreciation of the real position of England, and of the real weight to be given to Lord JOHN RUSSELL's bids for a fresh alliance. The Swiss Federal Council suddenly finds itself recommended by England to accept the propositions of France; and every Swiss envoy on the Continent has been unceremoniously confronted by an English colleague pooh-poohing the extreme position which Switzerland, but for the ravings of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and the irritable vanity of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and the general sulky Gallophobism of the British Parliament and Press, would never have ventured to assume. NAPOLEON will not let Switerland become the owner of the Chablais and Faucigny, with Mont Blanc and all the fleece-bearing tourists thereto appertaining. But he will "neutralize" the French shore of the Lake of Geneva, and keep no war-boats on those pleasant waters. So the ghosts of the Confederates may return to their repose beside the solemn depths of the Bay of Uri, the volunteers may go back to their *châlets* and their watch-factories: and Switzerland may be thankful that she has passed so comfortably through a startling "crisis."

This is the advice of England. It does not exactly harmonize with the high hopes which had blazed up like a pile of straw at the spark thrown upon them by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. It is not agreeable for Swiss Envoys to find themselves thus left in the vocative. But after all, there is nothing to be done about it. And so the question of Switzerland has settled itself, like the question of Savoy, simply because NAPOLEON III. knows precisely what he wants for France, and when to insist upon it, while no other Prince or Power in Europe knows exactly either what to desire, what to dread, or in whom to put confidence. The game of cross-purposes which the allies of Vienna began at Verona is playing itself out beautifully, and the heir of the exile of St. Helena is standing quietly by to profit by every new complication to which it gives rise. Austria accepts the annexation of Savoy to France because it was made by VICTOR EMANUEL to NAPOLEON, and one sovereign has a perfect right, think the HAPSBURGS, to give away his people to another. The same annexation is accepted by England, because the people have been called upon to accomplish it. And all the Powers agree that Switzerland can make no objections in the premises, now that her "neutrality" is so handsomely provided for.

Switzerland, however, wanting something more positive than a "neutrality," goes off grumbling sorely to herself; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL has secured in the Federal Council of Helvetia one skeptic the more as to the value of English influence; and one malcontent the more with the policy of "perfidious Albion." Here is one result of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's groping after a "coalition."

From Germany the same rash words have evoked echoes not more satisfactory. The despotic party of the *Kreuz-Zeitung* in Prussia are adroitly using the English Secretary's language to persuade the liberal Prussians that England is coquetting afresh with Austria. Prussian liberalism has a strong tendency towards a cordial alliance with England, and to counteract that tendency, which is the living hope of constitutional government in Prussia, the reactionary party have been laboring with all their might for years. Nothing could more thoroughly chill the good will of liberal Prussia towards England than a serious belief that the policy of England is likely to coalesce with the policy of Austria. Prussia is the natural leader of German liberalism; and Austria represents to every intelligent Prussian liberal the bad faith of princes, Jesuitism in Church and State, the studied inflammation of all municipal jealousies and passions—in short all the influences which broke down the hopes of German unity in 1848, and still retard the political and social progress of the German people. Of course, therefore, the despotic party at Berlin are disseminating in every conceivable form stories of the new Anglo-Austrian alliance, pretending visit to be made by FRANCIS JOSEPH to VICTORIA, and all sorts of diplomatic civilities between London and Vienna.

These are the returns of Lord JOHN's little speech at Berlin. At Vienna, on the other hand, where the ruling classes are still smarting under the English interference in Italy, the demonstration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been received with a kind of passionate scorn. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the most Austrian of German journals, devotes three leading articles in succession to an elaborate examination of England's position and pretensions; repels with angry contempt the notion of an "Anglo-Prussian Confederacy, into which Austria is to be admitted as a third partner, on condition of disposing of Venetia;" informs England that "she has no military weight," that she acts always from the "egotistical stand-point," and has kept faith with nobody; and, in short, peremptorily declines any coalitions with "RUSSELL and Prussia."

Is it too wild a dream that one of these days the English people may actually open their eyes widely enough to see that "alliance-hunting," in the interest of a perpetually suspicious and jealous policy, is not absolutely the highest achievement of which statesmanship in this Nineteenth Century is capable?

The London Times on Democratic Decay.

The principal charge brought by the London *Times* in commenting on MACAULAY's recent letter on Democracy against the institutions of this country is, that "the people themselves utterly distrust their ability to answer the ends and objects of civilized government, the security of property, the protection of individual liberty, and the pure and upright administration of the public revenue."

Now the only way in which it can be ascertained without a revolution, whether the people who live under any Government have or have not confidence in its ability to protect them and their possessions, is by ascertaining the extent to which they invest capital in commercial and industrial enterprises. The rule is as old as the world, that where the people doubt the ability of the law to protect them, they will either hoard their money, or only invest it sparingly, and in such a way that it can be readily realized. This is exactly what occurs, and has always occurred, in all countries in which the will of the executive can override the law of the land, or in which the laws are partial and oppressive, or in which the machinery for carrying them into effect is very detective. The Hindoos and the Turkish rayahs are poor, not because they do not love money, or are not willing to work hard in order to acquire it, but because they feel that they may, at any moment, be robbed of their earnings, or that if they invest those earnings, the law will not secure them the return either of the principal or the interest. This same want of confidence in the future—in the stability of the Government, in its honesty, in its ability or desire to let the subject alone, and administer justice faithfully—accounts to-day for the vast difference between the commercial resources of Austria and those of England, between the solvency of the Papal States and that of Sardinia, between the financial strength of France and the financia weakness of Spain. Real estate has nearly doubled in value in Genoa since 1848; but it has not, we venture to say, experienced the smallest movement in Naples. Nobody is prouder of boasting of the tremendous industrial activity of Great Britain than the London *Times* itself; and when contrasting it with the inertness, indolence and caution of continental States, it ascribes it, and ascribes it truly, not mainly to any secret virtue inherent in the British race, but to the confidence of the English people in the strength of their own laws, and the purity of their own courts. In short, there is no rule in political economy better settled, than that the material prosperity and intellectual progress of a people are in the direct ratio of their sense of security, both as to persons and as to property.

We have yet to find any reason for exempting the United States from the application of this rule. And, assuredly, if the test may be properly applied here, there is no country in the world in which the confidence of the people in the stability of their institutions, and in their ability to protect all the interests of society, is more deep and absolute. There is no country in which the desire of accumulation finds such free course as here; none in which the love of gain is more intense. It is simply impossible that these things should be as they are, unless accompanied by a certainty that profits once acquired could be held and enjoyed. There is no country in which the savings of past labor are more readily, and we may add rashly, invested; in which capitalists enter more eagerly into all kinds of speculations and enterprises; and it would contradict all our experience of human nature if this readiness to intrust money to the keeping of others were not accompanied, as it undoubtedly is, by confidence in the ability of the law to guarantee against fraud or malfeasance, or violence. The enormous material progress of the United States within fifty years would, if it were achieved in the teeth of a general distrust on the part of the people in the institutions of the country, be so great an anomaly—something so entirely opposed to the lessons taught by the history of all nations and all ages, as well as to all our experience of human nature—that we should be fairly justified in asking the *Times*, and in commanding Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON to admit it to be the result of a special interposition of Providence on our behalf—a miraculous proof that we republicans are "a chosen people."

The increase of the American population, in a ratio never before maintained in the history of any other country in the world, furnishes another proof, if another were wanting, that this "distrust" is a creature of the philosophic imagination. The proposition that the human race will increase in such a ratio, and emigrants pour in at the rate of nearly a million a year, in a part of the world in which nobody feels his life or his property to be ordinarily safe from violence, is tantamount to a declaration that the majority of mankind are lunatics, for which, whether it be true or not, the *Times* will experience great difficulty in procuring general credence. When families continue to pour in one unbroken stream for half a century into a country, make their homes in it, bring up their children in it, it is all but an insult to our common sense to inform us that they do not feel themselves safe. What they seek in emigrating is happiness,—and no human being ever conceived an idea of happiness in which security for himself and his property was not the leading feature. If they desired turbulence and insecurity, the tide of emigration would have set in towards Kurdistan and Mesopotamia, instead of Illinois and Michigan.

In fact, if there be anything for which the American nation is more remarkable than for another, anything which strikes sharply and at once upon the attention of an intelligent foreigner, it is precisely this confidence in their institutions, which the *Times* says does not exist. It may be senseless, or overweening or dangerous, but of its existence there can be no question. So far as the vices of our system of government have already gone, they have done little to shake it, and it would require even abler prophets than the late Lord MACAULAY, and arguments more physically irresistible than all the historical lore in the world, to convince the German or Irish peasant, who sees his home supplied with a thousand comforts to which he was a stranger in the Old World, and who finds his account at the savings bank swelling every week, and his children growing up with a better education and fairer chances in life than he or any of his ancestors ever enjoyed, that he and his neighbors are all on the verge of destruction, and that they would have been far safer had they stayed at home. It may be that ruin is impending over us all, but as yet it is quite certain that as a people we are profoundly blind to the fact. Possibly, if Mr. BRIGHT and the ballot in England were not just now as lions in its path, the London *Times* might share this obscurity of vision.

The New King.

Muscle is King. Cotton is not. Nigger is not. Muscle is. Brains used to have some claim; so did worth; so did honesty, capability and education, but that was a long time ago. Muscle has taken precedence over everything, and the man who "strikes from the shoulder," and is a good, hard hitter, is the man for the people's money now-a-days.

If you doubt it—which, if you do not go through the world with your eyes shut, you hardly will—you may satisfy yourself of the truth of our proposition by stepping into the first place of public resort which you happen to be passing. Whether it be a court-room or a bar-room, a silk-store or a grog-shop, if there be any number of men together, their talk will be of the prize fight—and their most eager wish, to get news of it by the *Vanderbilt*. All classes of people seem to share this restless anxiety to hear the result—not all in the same degree or to the same extent, but with the great mass of the people it is just now the great topic of speculation and of interest—eclipsing even the Charleston Convention, and throwing completely into the shade all political themes, and everything else which can afford to wait. Even the boys in our schools have caught the contagion, and their talk, too, like that of our City officials, our brokers in Wall-street, our merchants on 'Change, our clerks at lunch-time, apprentices in the work-shop and laborers on the highways, is of HEENAN and SAYERS,—the British Champion and the Benicia Boy.

This is not very creditable to our taste or culture,—but it is a fact nevertheless, and one which it will not do the slightest good to ignore. It is due partly to the fact that we are a very excitable people,—always craving a sensation of some sort,—and partly to the equally palpable and still more important fact that Muscle is King. All the prominent Ward politicians and wire-pullers of the City understand that, should HEENAN win the fight, it will give additional strength and importance to Muscle, and Muscle is the thing which is needed in everything relating to politics. Muscle has arrayed itself against every proper qualification, and when the conquering hero comes home, his reception will not be that of a successful Prize Fighter, but that of a man whose dictum will hereafter be law to thousands,—who will be omnipotent in all primary elections, who will dictate every nominating committee, and who will be able to contract for any amount of political work. If a man wishes to be elected to Congress, he has only to make the fact known to Mr. HEENAN. Mr. HEENAN will then take the matter under his distinguished consideration, and if the reasons are sufficiently weighty, the chances are that the aspiring individual will be duly nominated and elected. Mayors, Aldermen, Governors and Members of Assembly will be manufactured to order, and upon the lowest possible terms; and honesty, decency and intelligence, will be at a discount.

How different, relatively, will be the position of SAYERS, should he succeed in thrashing HEENAN. He will only receive some few hard knocks, a few hundred or a thousand pounds; become the owner in fee of the now disputed belt, and be content to retire forever from the ring and settle down as the keeper of a public house, patronized by the fast nobility and the nobs of the English sporting world. A prize-fighter in Great Britain is—a prize-fighter. His social condition is marked, distinct and defined. He never aspires beyond it, because he knows that it is of no use for him to do so. He would no more dare to set the laws at defiance than the weakest and most easily thrashed man in the land, because he knows that out of his own immediate circle he has no influence whatever. Judges do not sit on their bench in awe of him, or look to him for a continuance of their position. Members of Parliament and the Queen's Ministers do not seek him for counsel and advice. His voice is not

> "Potential, as double as the Duke's."

Nor is he, on the eve of an election, the most important personage in controlling it.

But not so with us. Muscle is King here, and if Muscle knocks peaceable citizens down and kicks them for falling; if Muscle bites off one citizen's nose, or gouges out another citizen's eye, and you threaten Muscle with the law, Muscle snaps his fingers in your face and laughs at the absurdity of the idea. Muscle is a law unto itself, and breaks through the meshes of a statute or an ordinance with as much ease as he would "queer the ogles" or "crack the ivories" of his antagonist in a friendly mill. If Muscle is by accident indicted for some slight violation of the law, such as mayhem, assault with attempt to kill, manslaughter or murder, Muscle is not locked up like a common, murdering, killing, bloodthirsty scoundrel; but Muscle is admitted to bail;—still continues to visit his favorite haunts;—walks into court when it pleases him; listens to the motions of counsel for and against him, and, when he thinks that things begin to look "checkered," takes up his hat, and, with a polite bow to the Court, walks quietly out, and leaves the lawyers to settle the affair among themselves. Evidently—in this free, enlightened Republic, the only model Government on the face of the earth, Muscle is King. It regulates the Primaries,—and they elect our rulers and make our laws. Possibly a time may come when brains, respectability, moral worth, may be admitted to a partnership in the Government of the country,—but as yet we see few symptoms of its dawning.

PARTY CONTESTS—THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Washington *Constitution* notices the immense importance attached to the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, as [illegible] by the fact that even Congress is paralyzed while awaiting the action of that body. This is quite true,—but it is nothing new. Party interests for many years have taken precedence of the public welfare, in the eyes of politicians. It is of a good deal more importance to them to know who is to keep and who to get office, than to provide by prudent legislation for the good of the country.

The *Constitution* professes very great faith in the Convention. It does not quite commit itself without reserve to the support of the nominee whoever he may be, but it indicates such a purpose. It "does not see how the National Convention of the Democratic Party can make a nomination which one Democrat in the entire Union can be justified in refusing to support." It would be a curious illustration of partisan consistency to see the *Constitution* supporting DOUGLAS for the Presidency. Yet, if he were nominated, it would undoubtedly do so. Consistency, in the modern acceptation of the term, means adhesion to *party*,—implicit obedience to party dictation. A consistent party man will forswear to-day the principles he espoused yesterday, if the party Convention so directs. Caucus is Pope in the political church,—infallible on points of faith, and keeping a very sharp eye on the temporal goods and chattels which the organization is designed to protect.

Law's Delays.

COKE is responsible for the opinion that "Every man ought to know a little of law," and "perhaps," says A'BECKET, "the less the better"—in which latter opinion we believe all will concur whose legal lore is the result of experience in the tribunals of this State. So dilatory have proceedings in most of our Courts of record become, that a lawsuit therein joins plaintiff and defendant with a litigious bond likely to endure "till death doth them part." From one to two years is the shortest time in which a case can be reached after it has been put on the calendar, even if no unusual delay occurs.

The inconvenience of being compelled, by the law itself, thus to wait for the settlement of a claim, is not, however, the worst feature of aggravation in the case. Insult is added to injury, and the victim of the law's delay is compelled to pay for the privilege of waiting, a "term fee" or tax for each term that the case is on the calendar before it is reached, unless it remains so long as to have probably been forgotten by all the parties except the lawyers who expect "pickings" from it, when the law in its tender mercy comes in and throws off the tax of a term or two. The notice of trial required for each term was probably adopted in order that there might be some pretext for charging term fees; the modesty of even the law requiring some excuse for the extortion. It is much to be regretted that the "legal tinkers," who have just removed the pretext, did not at the same time prohibit the practice it was designed to cover.

There seems to be no valid reason why a cause should not be tried within a month after it is placed on the calendar, just as well as to wait a year or more. The fact that a much greater amount of business is done in the Courts of the City than in those of the country, is no excuse for the delay. Suits can be as speedily disposed of when first brought as after seasoning a year in the Clerk's office. And if new causes are brought faster than old ones are disposed of, it is certainly high time that a remedy be applied before we get deeper in difficulty.

The principal cause of the evil we believe to be the system of "terms" established by the Code, and the manner in which the Judges regulate them. The law requires that there shall be monthly terms of the various Courts, except in the hottest part of the Summer, and leaves the length of the term in a great measure, if not entirely, at the option of the Judge presiding. With such an amount of business as floods our Courts, it is difficult to understand why there should be a monthly vacation in this branch of the Government, any more than there should in the office of the State or City Executive. When the Mayor, run mad with politics, travels for his political health, there is no interregnum in his office. Its duties are discharged by a substitute. The judicial tribunals would certainly seem to require equally continuous activity.

Our Prussian Trade.

We have received the following communication from a foreign merchant in this City on the subject of our trade with Prussia; and we publish it as a curious example of the hasty and inconsiderate "corrections" with which the Press is constantly favored by well-disposed but impetuous readers and correspondents:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In an article headed "Our Italian Mission," you state that the importations from Prussia are about $240,000 a year. You are probably not aware that the Prussian province of the Rhine alone sends more than twenty times that amount, in woolens, from Aix-la-Chapelle and neighborhood, and silks and cottons from Elberfeld, &c.; and that the larger part of what is generally called Saxony cloth comes from the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg and Silesia. Counting the whole exportations from Prussia to the United States, they will certainly not fall short of $10,000,000, though the goods are shipped from Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Havre, Prussia having only a small sea-shore, and no direct communication with the United States.

AN IMPORTER OF WOOLENS.

Our correspondent has, in the first place, completely misunderstood the drift of the article upon which he comments. We alluded to our commerce with Prussia only in connection with the basis which that commerce offers for diplomatic relations between the two countries; and, of course, therefore, we confined ourselves to the direct trade of Prussia with the United States. The values which Prussian industry may contribute to our commerce with other countries, such as France, Belgium and the Hanse-Towns, are carried diplomatically to the credit of those countries, and not of Prussia. Bremen, for instance, has relations with the United States so extensive as to warrant her in sending a Minister Resident of her own to Washington. To these relations, Prussian manufactures contributed, in 1855, the sum of $1,982,313—which sum, like the larger sum of $2,013,910, contributed to the trade of Bremen with America in the same year by the Kingdom of Saxony, went to swell the aggregate export of more than $7,000,000 then sent to us by this busy Hanse Town. In the same year France sent us $1,726,249, and England $1,942,463 of Prussian goods, which entered, of course, into the schedules of our commercial intercourse with those Powers.

The direct intercourse of the United States with Prussia, which our correspondent mistakenly supposes not to exist, is carried on mainly from the ports of Stettin and Konigsberg, and is thus described in the Report of the State Department on Foreign Commercial Relations: "Our direct trade with Prussia is very inconsiderable. There is scarcely any article of American production demanded in Prussia, nor is there any bulky article of Prussian produce wanted in the American markets." From 1850 to 1855 this trade averaged about $100,000 per year. In 1858, as we yesterday stated, it had risen to nearly $240,000, or about one-twelfth of our direct trade with Sardinia and Tuscany.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Exciting Fugitive Case in Troy.

ARREST OF A VIRGINIA RUNAWAY—HIS RELEASE AND ESCAPE THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF A MOB.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, April 27.

At noon to-day, United States Deputy Marshal HOLMES arrested a colored man named CHARLES NULLE in this city, as a fugitive from Virginia, the property of B. W. HAINSBOROUGH, of Culpepper County. The fugitive was taken before Commissioner BEACH, and witnesses identified him as the slave described in the papers. The Commissioner therefore remanded him. Soon after Judge GOULD issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the fugitive, and the same was served by a Deputy Sheriff of this county. By this time an excited crowd of some one thousand persons had gathered about the Commissioner's office, threatening a rescue. When the fugitive was brought down, to be taken before Judge GOULD, the crowd surrounded the officers and endeavored to take him from them. A successful resistance was made for some time, but the rescuers finally gained the advantage, when the negro was carried to the river, where a ferryman was in waiting. He was rowed across, and upon arriving at the opposite shore was rearrested by a West Troy constable. Here another great crowd gathered together, determined to rescue the negro. He was taken as quickly as possible to a Justice's Office, which the mob surrounded and broke into. They then took the negro again from the officers and carried him off in a carriage. Blows, pistol shots and knock downs occurred during the affair, but no one, fortunately, was seriously injured. The colored people were the most active participants in the rescue. The greatest excitement exists here in regard to the affair.

Political Movements.

MAINE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

WATERVILLE, Me., Friday, April 27.

The Union State Convention assembled here today. The attendance was small. Phineas Barnes and Geo. C. Getchell were chosen Delegates at Large, and George E. B. Jackson, Samuel Larabee, G. W. Pickering, J. S. Johnson, J. McLellan and Samuel Taylor were elected District Delegates.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COVINGTON, Ky., Friday, April 27.

The Republican State Convention was held here yesterday. GEO. D. BLAKELEY, CHARLES HENDLEY and H. W. D. GALLAGHER were chosen Delegates at large to the Chicago Convention.

Burning of the Steamer A. T. Lacy.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, April 27.

The steamboat *A. T. Lacy*, Capt. TAYLOR, from St Louis for New-Orleans, was burned last night at the foot of Island No. 16. Her passengers and officers were saved with the exception of seven children and six of the crew, who are known to be lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss; the former was valued at $60,000, and insured for $40,000; the latter was valued at $120,000, and is insured. The books and papers were lost.

Later from Venezuela.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 27.

Venezuela dates of the 9th inst. are received. Peace had been reëstablished, and the Government had effected a loan of a million sterling with England.

The Attempted Sale of Free Negroes in Hampton Roads.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, April 27.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of Capt. BEALEY and the mate of the British schooner *Alice Rogers*, for attempting to sell free negroes, the jury was unable to agree. The vessel has been forfeited, and the cargo released to the owners.

Navigation Westward.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, April 27.

The first fleet of sail-vessels from Lake Michigan arrived this morning, and the total receipts of grain for the day are 200,000 bushels, mostly corn. The amount of grain now afloat from the upper lakes for this port is nearly half a million of bushels. A large amount of corn is also afloat for Buffalo, Kingston and Ogdensburgh.

Weather Reports.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, April 27—10 A. M.

Weather cloudy; wind W.; thermometer 41°.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 26.

Weather fine and warm. Wind S. W.; thermometer at noon 58°

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 27.

FLOUR firm, at $6 25 for Howard-street and Ohio superfine. WHEAT active, but unchanged in price. CORN advanced 1c. and closed with an advancing tendency, at 75c.@76c. for white and 72c.@75c. for yellow. PROVISIONS steady, but inactive. WHISKY quiet, at 22c.

MOBILE, Friday, April 27.

The sales of COTTON for the last two days add up 4,000 bales, at generally unchanged prices.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 27.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95⅝; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 52¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

The New-York House and School of Industry, No. 160 West Sixteenth-street.

The existence and objects of this benevolent institution are not generally known and appreciated; and yet few public charities present stronger claims to the sympathy and liberal aid of our generous citizens. Its aim is to assist deserving poor women, by furnishing employment, and not by giving gratuities of money. Its plan of operation is two-fold—in one department orders are received and executed for every variety of needlework; in the other, quantities of material are purchased and made into different articles of clothing by women who are unable to do fine work; and these garments are disposed of at reduced prices in the Society's store. There is also a sewing school for girls connected with the institution, by means of which much good is accomplished. An important feature is that the House of Industry is kept open through the Summer, when almost all kindred societies are closed—thus affording employment to poor industrious women, at a season when it is difficult to obtain work, on account of the absence of many of our citizens from their homes, and when there is much suffering among the poor. This, consequently, involves a large expenditure; and when we state that the operations of the Society are restricted to no particular ward or district, but embraces the whole city; that during the past year, over 500 women received employment, and that new and urgent appeals for work are constantly made, it will be readily seen that a liberal support is necessary. In addition to the visits paid by the managers, a reliable visitor is employed, who inquires into the circumstances of all applicants, so that the deserving only may be assisted. The Society feel that, with their past experience, a wide field of usefulness is open before them, if their means permit them to occupy it. Hitherto they have been restricted in their operations by their limited resources, and they now earnestly call upon the liberality of the charitable for orders for work, which will be promptly and neatly done, at their Institution; and for contributions of money or donations of material, which may be sent to either of the following persons, or to any other member of the Society: Mrs. Kennedy, Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street; Mrs. Laurie, No. 23 West Twelfth-street; Miss L. Jaudon, No. 56 Seventh-avenue; Miss Hone, No. 24 West Nineteenth-street; Miss Graves, No. 23 University-place; Mrs. McEvers, No. 10 West Thirty-seventh-street; Mrs. Jaudon, No. 11 Lexington-av.; Mrs. Doremus, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street; Mrs. Pell, No. 19 West Twenty-first-street.

FRENCH READINGS.—Prof. A. BAILLOT commences on Monday evening a course of French Readings, from several of the most popular French authors, which will reward the attention and attendance of all who are interested in the language. Prof. B. is very actively and successfully engaged in teaching French by a new and peculiar method, and these readings will be of special service to his pupils.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store [illegible] Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Every Variety of First-Class
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES
TO RENT and FOR SALE,
At the Office of the
NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,
No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Second floor.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

To Hatters and Milliners.—BEAUTIFUL STYLES of LEGHORN and STRAW BRAID HATS, for infants, youths and ladies, AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
A. B. ALLTON, No. 165 Broadway, 2d floor.

Removal.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO. will remove their stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing to No. 587 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday, April 30, and open on Tuesday, May 1.

Card.
Señor ANTONIO DE SOTOLONGO, of Havana, has been appointed General Agent for the sale of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES and all articles connected with their use, in and for the Island of Cuba. All orders addressed to him will be promptly and faithfully executed. Our former agent at Havana has been unfaithful to the trust confided to him, and has been discharged.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
No. 64 Obispo-st., Havana.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Iron in the Blood.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
DYSPEPSIA. SCROFULA, DEBILITY, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, OR PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON
Combined, is sold by all druggists.
N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
No. 429 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway. New-York.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 508 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

At the Auction Sale of Statuary, &c., by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at the residence of J. T. Penniman, Esq., No. 42 East 14th-st., on THURSDAY,
THE AMAZON, a copy of Kiss,
brought $295. The subscribers have just received from Berlin three of the same group, identical in size and of superior finish, which are offered for sale at $260 each.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway.

Parker Sewing-Machine Company.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless,
$40—NEW SEWING-MACHINE—$40,
under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon.
50 bbls. and half-bbls. S. T. SUIT'S Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ATWATER, MULFORD & CO.,
Nos 35 and 37 Broad-st.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Lozenges let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Everybody could be Useful and Happy if they had the proper occupation and knew how to control their passions and use their talents to the best advantage. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs, with his new unstainable partings, are entire novelties. Send for his system of measurement, by which a perfect fit is guaranteed. No 290 Broadway, northeast corner of Reade-st., opposite Stewart's.

Samuel Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary.—Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery dispensed with care. The proprietor constantly in attendance.

Hats for Gentlemen.
We invite the attention of the public to our present elegant Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats.
HUNT & DUSENBURY,
Successors to Leary & Co.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Spring Fashions.—GENTS' HATS—an unrivalled assortment—rich, stylish and durable. The largest variety of hats and caps for children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Shirts of the best quality, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure, in a superior manner, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

$4 Hats Selling for $3.—Spring Styles, finest and best quality, $3.
WM. BANTA, No. 357 Canal-st, cor. Wooster-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross plait French-bosom Shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

BIRTHS.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Saturday last, April 21, Mrs. EDWARD MATHEWS, of a son.

HOWE.—In Clifton, Ill., on Friday, April 20, Mrs. S. S. HOWE, wife of F. W. Howe, Esq., formerly of this City, of a son and daughter.

MARRIED.

DEMARS—SAUNDERS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 25, by Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., HENRY W. DEMARS to ELIZABETH, only daughter of Adam Saunders, all of this City.

HUNTER—CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 24, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, at the residence of the bride's mother, J. BENNETT HUNTER to HARRIET M. CUMMINGS, all of this City.

WATERS—BIRGIE.—In this City, on Friday, April 27, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, RHINALDO M. WATERS and GERTRUDE, daughter of the late Chester Birgie, Esq., of Kinderhook, N. Y.

GREEN—KAUFFMANN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 26, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Rector of Christ Church, JAS. GREEN, Esq., to MARY ANN KAUFFMANN, daughter of the late C. H. Kauffmann, all of this City.

LEE—HARWAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, JOSEPH B. LEE to MARY E. HARWAY, of this City.

TRAPHAGEN—BARNES.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, JOHN V. TRAPHAGEN to ELIZABETH Y., daughter of Samuel D. Barnes, Esq., all of this City.

TYSON—HAYWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, GEORGE W. TYSON to Miss CARRIE HAYWARD, all of this City.

OLCOTT—MORGAN.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, April 26, in Trinity Church, by Rev. R. U. Morgan, D. D., HENRY S. OLCOTT, of New York, to MARY E., youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HAWES—CAMPBELL.—At Morrisania, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. E. S. Fairchild, GEO. R. HAWES to SARAH ANN CAMPBELL, both of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

☞ New-Rochelle papers please copy.

STITES—MORRILL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 26, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Hasbrouck Du Bois, RICHARD M. STITES, of Morristown, N. J., and MARIA LOUISE, daughter of the late John A. Morrill, of this City.

DIED.

WATERBURY.—In this City, on Thursday night, April 26, suddenly, CHARLES M. WATERBURY, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 733 8th-av., on Saturday, April 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MEIGS.—In this City, on Friday, April 27, BESSIE, youngest daughter of Charles and Eliza Meigs.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 11 East 11th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, April 29.

TURNBULL.—In this City, on Friday, April 27, of congestion of the brain, JAMES, son of Alexander and Margaret Turnbull, aged 4 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 35 Charles-st., on Sunday, April 29, at 2 o'clock.

THORNE.—In this City, on [illegible] day evening, April 25, THOMAS W. THORNE, in [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 7th-av. and 40th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Trinity Church until 3½ o'clock.

HARMON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 25, after a long and painful illness, of disease of the heart, Mr. PHILIP HARMON, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Bond-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LUQUEER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 25, FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No 34 West 28th-st., on Saturday, April 28, at 1 o'clock without further invitation.

CUSHMAN.—In this City, at the residence of Adams H Gale, MARGARET AGNES, daughter of Robert S. and Mary Jane Cushman, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of A. H. Gale, No. 121 East 12th st.

COOLIDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April [illegible]

[illegible] services [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

[illegible] Boston papers please copy.

[illegible].—In this City, on Friday, April 27, MARY, [illegible] M. Slade and daughter of Dennis Perkins, in [illegible] year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her [illegible] in law, No 234 8th av., on Monday, April 30, at [illegible] P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LANDER.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 27, [illegible] VENN, wife of John Lander, aged 31 years, [illegible] and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her [illegible] and brothers in-law, H. B. Venn, R. Tremby, and A. Chancellor, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. [illegible] West 32d st.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, on Friday, April 27, after a lingering illness, JACOB W. BEEKMAN, aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs ARNOUT BROWN, No. 157 Laurens-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

CURTISS.—In this City on Friday, April 27, ELLA JANE, daughter of Thomas H and Martha M. Curtiss, aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 35 Amos st., on Sunday, April 29, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HENDRICKS.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 27, CATHARINE CUDNEY, wife of Nathan Hendricks, in the [illegible]th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Kingston, Ulster County, for interment.

BROWNE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 19, at No. 73 Summit-st., ANNE CATHERINE, wife of Rev. T. S. Browne, and daughter of the late Robert Beatty, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) April 28, at 3½ o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Carroll-st.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 27, Mrs. FANNY HOFFMAN, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her son, John D. Hoffman, and of her nephew, John B. Hoffman, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 86 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOFFATT.—At Greenpoint, L. I., DANIEL MOFFATT, aged 31 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, likewise the members of Greenpoint Lodge No. 403 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 5th st., near National-av., Greenpoint. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

HARDENBERGH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, April 27, NANCIE, only daughter of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Episcopal Church, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—At Willow Tree, L. I., on Friday, April 27, NATHANIEL SMITH, aged 76 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, George R. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, from his late residence, Willow Tree, L. I. Cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M. for Willow Tree Station, Long Island Railroad.

WRIGHT.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, April 19, of scarlet fever, after a severe sickness of one week, ANNIE CORNELIA LILLIE, youngest daughter of Timothy Wright, of Chicago, Ill., aged 3 years and 7 weeks.

HUNTER.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, April 26, WM. A. T. HUNTER, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the students of Columbia College, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, this day, (Saturday,) April 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, April 24, CATHERINE, wife of William Williams, aged 32 years.

VAN BUREN.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 25, JOHN G. VAN BUREN, formerly of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

BROOKS.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, April 26, DAVID BROOKS, for many years Postmaster at that place, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 201, April 27, 1860.*
78, 40, 27, 13, 65, 38, 22, 54, 9, 32, 23, 59, 25, 43.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 202, April 27, 1860.*
63, 69, 35, 43, 41, 71, 14, 24, 67, 50, 21, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 316, APRIL 27, 1860.
24, 43, 73, 28, 18, 77, 42, 31, 22, 40, 1, 74.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

STODART PIANOS.
REMOVAL.
The salesroom of the Stodart Pianos has been removed from No. 501 to No. 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where will be kept a full assortment of the various styles manufactured, viz., Grand, Upright and Square, of every fashion, overstrung and otherwise. The merits of these instruments are well known by every body in the City and by the profession throughout the United States, who will honestly pronounce them the best Pianos now made. STODDART & MORRIS, manufacturers, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

FACTS.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
FOURTH WITNESS.
T. D. Spring, merchant, Laceyville, Penn., testifies of a frightful accident:
"Six weeks since my son and horse were thrown twenty-five feet off the tow-path. My son was picked up for dead. I washed the blood from his face, (the worst sight I ever beheld,) and commenced bathing his wounds and bruises with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, at intervals, for thirty-six hours. He remained insensible for three days and two nights. I applied the Ready Relief every five minutes. In one week's time he was so recovered as to be able to walk."
R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, and CONSUMPTION, are rapidly cured by that great and well-known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston," on the outer wrapper. Sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN & CO., A. B. SANDS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., and other druggists.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva Workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
FREE FROM POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION,
REQUIRING NO STATE INSPECTION,
Are manufactured of all sizes, from domestic motors of 8 inch, to motors of 48 inch cylinders, of abundant power for all the uses of the manufactory, farm and plantation. They cannot explode, and may be managed by any house or field hand. Their advantage in this respect may be inferred from the facts thus stated in an editorial in the *Times* of the 27th inst:
"It is a notorious and terrible fact that steam-boilers, in every stage of depreciation, under the charge of the most ignorant, careless and reckless of raw laborers, in situations where an 'accident' would tear down buildings, and murder innocents in the most wholesale fashion, do, this very day, literally pervade the very foundations of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. They underlie our side-walks, and hiss in the cellars of lofty buildings; they are to be found, too, on every floor, at every height, at every depth."
The horrors thus set forth induced the authorities of Cuba, with a conservative regard for human life, to prohibit the erection of any more steam-engines in any town upon the Island, while Caloric Engines are freely admitted.
Orders for 8, 12, 18, 24, 32, 40 and 48 inch engines, executed immediately by
I. P. MORRIS & CO., Philadelphia.
CLUTE BROS., Schenectady, N. Y.
WILLIAM KIDD & CO., Rochester, N. Y.
NOURSE & CARYL, Boston, Mass.
CONELIUS H. DELEMATER, New-York City.
JOHN B. KITCHING, New-York City.
OGDEN & WILSON, San Francisco, Cal.

THIRD EDITION,
NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.
Is published at 4 o'clock P. M., and can be had at all the leading hotels, the ferries, cars, and at the news offices.
It contains exclusive telegraph news later by several hours than any other evening paper, together with City news, ship news, markets and stocks up to the hour of going to press.
The circulation of the EXPRESS is greater than the combined circulation of the entire Evening Press of New-York City, and is equaled only by the cash morning papers.
As an advertising medium it has no superior. Ordinary advertisements 8 cents per line.
All advertisements in THE EVENING EXPRESS appear in THE NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS, without extra charge.
J. & E. BROOKS,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

TO ADVERTISERS.
We need only [illegible] attention of business men to the table of the [illegible] THE TRIBUNE, published below, to convince [illegible] THE TRIBUNE is the very best medium [illegible] advertise.
Advertisements inserted in all of the editions of THE TRIBUNE, will reach over two hundred and eighty-six thousand subscribers, and probably a million and a half of readers at an expense to the advertiser of only $1 70 per line.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.
Ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.
ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line, each insertion.
ITEM—[Advertisement.]—FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line, each insertion.
ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by word [Advertisement]—$1 50 a line each insertion.

No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for less than $5.
No less by the quarter or year.

CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE, APRIL 10, 1860.

	Copies.		Copies.
New-York	93,547	Nebraska	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	27,104	Virginia	[illegible]
Ohio	25,949	Kentucky	[illegible]
Illinois	15,070	Tennessee	[illegible]
Indiana	13,639	Delaware	[illegible]
Wisconsin	12,173	District of Columbia	203
Iowa	11,579	Washington Territory	[illegible]
Massachusetts	10,704	Utah Territory	127
Michigan	10,620	Nova Scotia	115
Maine	10,088	Texas	[illegible]
Connecticut	9,872	Louisiana	81
Vermont	9,332	North Carolina	[illegible]
California	7,396	Alabama	50
New-Hampshire	7,347	Georgia	31
New-Jersey	6,155	South Carolina	[illegible]
Minnesota	3,927	Mississippi	[illegible]
Kansas	2,534	Florida	7
Rhode Island	2,245	Arkansas	3
Canada	1,566	New-Mexico	2
Missouri	1,069	Cherokee Nation	2
Oregon	864	Dakota Territory	5
Maryland	565	Foreign	321
Total			286,750

[NOTE—The above table gives a somewhat too large circulation in the State of New-York, with a corresponding deficiency elsewhere—the copies taken by Newsmen, which we do not know to be sent to other States, being included in this State.]

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION.
APRIL—1860.

Daily Tribune	40,000	Weekly Tribune	21[illegible]
Semi-Weekly	26,250	Pacific	3,500
Total			286,750

Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 18 WALL-STREET.
Stock Capital, (all paid in and securely invested,)
$500,000.
Surplus....................$450,000
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other Insurable Property, against Fire, at rates charged by other solvent institutions.
Three-fourths of the net profits of the business of this Company are divided annually to holders of its policies.
First Annual Division to Policy Holders, declared July 9, 1857....................33⅓ per cent.
Second Annual Division to Policy Holders, declared July 8, 1858....................50 per cent.
Third Annual Division to Policy Holders, declared July 14, 1859....................50 per cent.
Fourth Annual Division to Policy Holders will occur July, 1860.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.
Its equitable mode of insuring by dividing three-fourths of the profits of its business with its customers, renders its policies absolutely the cheapest as well as the most secure.—*New-York Independent.*

MOMUS! MOMUS!
OUT THIS DAY!
ONE CENT! ONE CENT!
TO BE HAD OF ALL NEWS VENDERS.
Office No. 24 Ann-st.

GREAT HOME LUXURIES.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING.
The most delightful preparation for the toilet, for dressing beautifying and preserving the hair.
It cleanses the hair and scalp, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair. Price, in large bottles, 37 cents. And if your hair is gray or thin, use
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
It is not a dye, and does not stain or soil.
It will restore gray hair to its natural color.
It will cure all diseases of the scalp.
It will cause hair to grow on bald places.
Price, $1 50 per bottle.
We annex a few of the great number of clergymen's names whose testimonials will be found in our circular:
Rev. C. A. Buckbee, New-York City.
Rev. Wm. Cutter, New-York City.
Rev. Jas. McKee, New-York City.
Rev. E. R. Fairchild, New-York City.
Rev. J. West, No. 6 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt No. 355 Broome-st., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
If you wish good Feather Beds and Mattresses, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., cheap, go to WILLARD'S, No. 384 Hudson-st., corner of Houston-st. All goods warranted as represented.

SPRING BUSINESS SUITS FROM $7 50 to $18.
Black Dress suits, from $12 to $25.
Black Frock Coats, from $4 50 to $16.
Business Coats, from $3 to $10.
Cassimere Pants, from $2 to $6.
Vests of all styles and materials, from $1 50 to $4.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishment in this City, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BRASS CASTERS WANTED.
Three first-class workmen can find steady employment and good wages, by addressing
THOMAS RAWLING, Mount Carmel, Conn.
N. B.—Those accustomed to light work preferred.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.—Reliable medicines for Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office removed to No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Ice pitchers, $6 50 to $10; coffee urns, $9 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; cake baskets, $4 to $6; castors, $3 to $12; decanter stands, $3 to $12; forks and spoons, $2 to $6 per dozen; waiters, &c., at the store of LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.
ASTONISHING SUCCESS.
ASTONISHING SUCCESS.
MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA,
For the relief of persons affected by pulmonary disorders, asthma, bronchitis, &c., &c. Recommended by all the principal physicians as a great remedial agent.
THOUSANDS ALREADY USING IT.
THOUSANDS ALREADY USING IT.
THOUSANDS ALREADY USING IT.
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
Bottled expressly for the use of those affected by pulmonary disorders, asthma, bronchitis, &c.—being a superior article of Bourbon Whisky. Sold at the remarkably low price of
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Within the reach of every one. By the following respectable druggists:
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
JOHN CANAVAN, No. 718 Broadway.
JOHN MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway.
L. GRAUMANN, No. 698 Broadway.
W. J. OLIFFE, No. 809 Broadway.
A. M. CONKLIN, No. 1,131 Broadway.
W. NEERGAARD, 23th-st. and Broadway.
C. E. RAMBLE, No. 1,099 Broadway.
F. A. HEGEMAN, 17th-st. and 4th-av.
THOS. T. GREEN, 862 Broadway.

MILLS' BOURBONIA.
MILLS' BOURBONIA.
The greatest remedial agent, and the best article of Whisky, yet offered to those afflicted with lung complaints.
TRY IT, ONLY ¾ OF A DOLLAR.
TRY IT, ONLY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
TRY IT, ONLY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
GEORGE W. BUSTEED, No. 407 4th-av.
JESSE T. LEE, 3d-av. and 23d-st.
EIMER & AMEND, No. 183 3d-av.
A. G. DUNN, No. 455 3d-av.
S. H. VANDERHOFF, No. 355 3d-av.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Broadway and 24th-st.
W. H. LOINES, No. 451 6th-av.
J. B. FREES, No. 179 6th-av.
JAMES GONDIE, No. 166 8th-av.
A. MASON, No. 251 8th-av.

MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA,
Sold in every part of the City,
Sold in every part of the City,
AT ONLY 75 CENTS,
AT ONLY 75 CENTS,
AT ONLY 75 CENTS.
E. MORTIMER DAY, No. 533 Hudson-st.
T. CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st.
W. B. FREEMAN, No. 204 9th-av.
W. P. OVERTON, No. 142 8th-av.
W. F. LINDSEY, No. 77 East Broadway.
MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA,
MILLS' BOURBONIA,
For pulmonary complaints, asthma, bronchitis, &c.;
Sold by every druggist.
H. PARKER, Fulton-av. and Jay-st., Brooklyn.
C. G. GREEN, No. 130 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
JOSEPH EAGLETON, No. 214 Court-st., Brooklyn.
THOS. SCOTT, Court and Degraw sts., Brooklyn.
H. W. BARRON, Fulton-av. and Bond-st., Brooklyn.
R. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
J. LONGSTAFF, No. 59 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
Try it. 75 cents. 75 cents.
JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, AND GOUT,
In their worst stages; also, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, etc., etc., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Ex-Alderman J. Kelly, XIIIth Ward, Eastern District, Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and cripled for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Mr. E. B. Holly, Dockmaster, No. 171 Madison-st., of a terrific Ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.
Principal Dépôt No. 246 Grand-st., New-York.
Sold by HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 75 cents per bottle.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 80 to 100 cents per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON,
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BOWERY.
ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons,
Per ships *Chancellor and Orient.*
100 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders.
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS, OFFICE CARPETS.
5 Frame English Brussels.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 85c. per yard.
DAMASK AND TILE
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
An Elegant Article.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.
Lowell Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices!
20,000 Yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s. and 4s. per yard. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at Low Prices.
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

RETAIL TRADE.
HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.
The subscribers offer at low prices during the season of furnishing and replenishing, a selection from their large and unequalled stock of
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BRITANNIA METAL WARE,
TEA TRAYS,
HAT IRON RACKS AND CHAIRS,
DOOR MATS,
FIRE IRONS, FENDERS,
TIN WARE,
WOODEN WARE,
in every variety; and also every article necessary in the line for housekeepers.
WINDLE & CO.,
No. 56 Maiden-lane and Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st.
Goods delivered free of charge.
Illustrated catalogues given at store, or sent by post.

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE,
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The Bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

STARR'S
CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE
For family use. 25 cents per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by
STARR GLUE COMPANY, No. 31 Liberty-st.

A GARDEN IN WINTER CAN BE OBTAINED by planting all the choicest
EVERGREENS,
Among which are all the new varieties from
CHINA, JAPAN AND THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.
The proper season to plant them is
NOW.
For catalogues, apply to
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.,
Or to J. B. PARSONS, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 28th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW NOVEL,
BY THE AUTHOR OF
ADAM BEDE.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York
Have just ready
THE MILL
ON
THE FLOSS.
A NOVEL.
BY GEORGE ELIOT,
Author of
"Scenes of Clerical Life" and "Adam Bede."
12mo., Muslin, $1.
☞ Sent by mail, postage pre-paid, on receipt of One Dollar.

REMOVAL.
D. APPLETON & CO.
have removed to
THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
Above Howard-st., west side.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
VOYAGE DOWN THE AMOOR. By PERRY McDONALD COLLINS. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS. Vols. 1 to 3. $2 50 each.
MISS NIGHTINGALE'S NOTES ON NURSING. 1 vol., 12mo. 60 cents
EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES. By Rev. JAMES WHITE. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
HISTORY OF FRANCE. By Rev. JAMES WHITE. 8vo. $2.
A New Collection of
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
and
INSTRUMENTS
Received by Steamer.

A PERFECT FITTING
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WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
MADE TO MEASURE,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS!
Made of New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each. Also, the very best Shirts that can be made, $2 each.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:
30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard..$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard.........3 50
Making and cutting.........6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents.........1 50
Profit.........2 65
Total.........$18 00
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, upstairs,
between White and Walker sts.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Junior Class of Columbia College, held on Friday, April 27, 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This class has received with earnest sorrow the intelligence of the decease of their late associate, WILLIAM A. T. HUNTER, who departed this life April 26, 1860, be it hereby

Resolved, That in the death of our late class-mate, W. A. T. HUNTER, we recognize the loss of a warm friend and cherished associate, an able and diligent student and an earnest and exemplary Christian.

Resolved, That we herewith express our estimation of his cheerful and genial disposition, his generous and disinterested regard for the wishes and feelings of others, and his conscientious performance of duty—qualities which won for him the esteem of his classmates and the confidence and respect of his teachers.

Resolved, That the members of this class wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased we offer our heartfelt condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be duly signed and transmitted to the family of the deceased; also that they be published in the TIMES, *Evening Post* and *Church Journal*, of this City, and in the Hudson River *Chronicle*, of Sing Sing.

(Signed,)
A. McNULTY, JR., Chairman of Committee.
S. B. WARD, Secretary.

A SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT.
To all who want
GAS FIXTURES,
CHINA,
GLASS,
AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Our assortment is unequaled in the City of New-York, and our prices are marked down to a rate that must
CONVINCE ALL
that it is to their interest to make their purchases from us.
GOODS FREELY SHOWN,
and no one
PRESSED TO BUY.
N. B.—A lot of second-hand Gas Fixtures for sale at a great bargain.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

J. H. BELTER & CO.,
NO. 552 BROADWAY,
New-York, manufacturers of cabinet furniture, would call the attention of those wishing to purchase to their large stock of parlor, library, dining room and chamber furniture, all of their own manufacture. Their patent press-work chairs, bedsteads and bureaus are especially worthy of attention. These goods are composed of from 7 to 21 thicknesses of thin veneers laid with the grain at right angles to each other, and are much lighter and more graceful, and five hundred per cent. stronger and more durable than furniture made in the ordinary manner. This work cannot split, crack or shrink, and is warranted to stand the strongest furnace heat or any climate. Mantels and mantel-frames, pier-frames and cornices in rosewood, black walnut and oak, of every description, and all kinds of furniture made to order.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?
My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, April 27—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 97 bbls. Ashes, 6,506 bbls. Flour, 1,897 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,546 bushels Wheat, 24,186 bushels Corn, 336 bushels Rye, 3,008 bushels Oats, 922 pkgs. Provisions, and 924 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 250 bags Rio at 13¾c.@14c.: 1850 bags Rio at (by auction,) 13⅛c@14⅛c.; and 70 bags St. Domingo at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Only 500 bales were disposed of at the annexed rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ⅌ lb......	7¾	7¾	7⅞	8
Middling...........	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair....	12¼	12½	12¾	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very good request, and prices have improved. State brands have been in most favor, having been inquired for, in part, by speculators. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 47½; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 55@$6 35; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 45; inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 15@$6 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State........................	5 40@ 5 47½
Extra State..............................	5 50@ 5 65
Superfine Western.....................	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin............	5 55@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan...	5 65@ 6 45
Inferior Extra Ohio......................	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	6 15@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brand................	6 30@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee...........................	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee............................	6 10@ 7 60
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri......	6 50@ 7 85

Southern Flour is brisk and buoyant. Sales, to-day, amount to 4,200 bbls. at $6 45@$6 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 70@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including very inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 75@$7 40 ⅌ bbl.; 1,100 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, partly for export, at higher prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 87,000 bushels, including white Canada common to very good at $1 56@$1 62; white Michigan at $1 60@$1 66; red Western (Winter), at $1 48@$1 50; Milwaukee Club, $1 32@$1 35, and Chicago Spring, at $1 28@$1 30; ⅌ bushel. Corn is rather scarce, and is in good demand at much better prices. Sales have been made of 29,000 bushels, at 80c. for mixed Western, with some reported as high as 83c. for export; 80c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 83c.@85c. for White do. do. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, at 84c.@85c. ⅌ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is inquired for, at about former prices. Sales 5,000 bushels State on private terms. Oats have been more sought after, at, however, irregular rates. We quote: Canada, inferior to prime, in store and delivered, at 41c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@44c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43½c.; Southern at 38c.@41c., ⅌ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "The market opened quite vigorously for State and Western Flour. On Tuesday, especially, business was decidedly brisk. State brands were actively sought after, chiefly by speculators, at improved prices. Wednesday and Thursday's transactions were less extensive, yet rather firmer rates were obtained for desirable lots. Yesterday a lively inquiry prevailed, and a further advance of 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. was established. At the close it was difficult to procure State Flour at our lowest quotations, as, with very moderate arrivals, holders were disposed to reserve their supplies in anticipation of a material improvement in the market. Southern Flour has attracted unusual attention from buyers, who have purchased freely at gradually advancing rates. The market closed buoyantly, many holders having been unwilling to offer their stocks for sale immediately. Canadian Flour has been in good request, and it has increased in value, closing with a much reduced supply available. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 109,500 bbls. Rye Flour has been more sought after, at uniform prices. Corn Meal has been in better demand, at firmer rates. Wheat has been quite actively sought after; the demand has been more general than in any previous week for some time past. The news from Europe has been of an encouraging tenor. Shippers have purchased freely; millers also have been buying rather liberally; there has been some inquiry from speculators. The arrivals have been limited; stocks in first hands have been reduced materially; prices have advanced, closing buoyantly, with an upward tendency. The *Africa*, which arrived at an early hour yesterday, brought advices of a very favorable character, which had the effect of stimulating buyers to purchase somewhat extensively at rising rates. The total reported sales of Wheat during the week have been 325,000 bushels. Corn has been in good demand, partly for export, and within a few days prices have materially improved, closing in favor of sellers, though with considerable irregularity in the market. Rye has been plenty and depressed. Barley has been in moderate request, and has been tending downward. Oats opened quietly, but closed rather briskly at advancing prices."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 81@$17 94 for new Mess; $17 50 for old Mess; $14 25@$14 35 for new Prime, and $12 87 for old Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard finds ready buyers at full rates. Sales, to-day, 1,350 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 75 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$19 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime old and new State, and 10c.@18c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, April 27, 1860.

MEATS.

Trade has been moderately active. Prices have not varied much.

Beef, sides, ⅌ lb..................	6 @ 9
Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb.........	12 @ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ lb..............	10 @ 13
Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ lb.......	8 @ 10
Beef, rounds, ⅌ lb..................	9 @ 12
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb....................	10 @ 12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb......	16 @ 20
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb............	12 @ 15
Beef, rump steak, ⅌ lb..............	12 @ 14
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb..................	6 @ 10
Mutton, carcasses, ⅌ lb.............	8 @ 11
Mutton, hind quarters, ⅌ lb.........	12 @ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ⅌ lb.........	9 @ 11
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb...................	11 @ 14
Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ lb.............	8 @ 11
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb..................	12 @ 14
Lamb, Spring, ⅌ quarter..............	1 12½@1 75
Veal, hindquarters, ⅌ lb.............	10 @ 13
Veal, forequarters, ⅌ lb.............	7 @ 10
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb....................	16 @ 20
Pork, fresh, ⅌ lb.....................	12 @ 13
Pork, salted, ⅌ lb....................	10½@ 12
Pork, jowls, ⅌ lb.....................	10 @ 10½
Roasting Pigs, each...................	1 50 @2 50
Soup Meats, ⅌ lb......................	5 @ 8
Smoked Beef, ⅌ lb....................	12 @ 16
Bacon, ⅌ lb............................	12 @ 13
Hams, ⅌ lb.............................	13 @ 14
Shoulders, ⅌ lb........................	10 @ 14
Tongues, each..........................	75 @ 81
Lard, ⅌ lb..............................	12½ @ 14
Lard, by the tub, ⅌ lb.................	12 @ 13
Sausages, City made, ⅌ lb............	12 @ —
Tripe, ⅌ lb.............................	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

The demand has been rather limited at our revised quotations.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ⅌ lb.............	18 @ 20
Chickens, Broilers, ⅌ pair...............	1 00 @1 25
Fowls, ⅌ lb..............................	15 @ 18
Turkeys, ⅌ lb............................	16 @ 20
Geese, each..............................	1 25 @2 00
Geese, ⅌ lb..............................	10 @ 14
Ducks, ⅌ lb..............................	20 @ 25
Pigeons, Squab, ⅌ dozen................	2 75 @3 00
Pigeons, stall-fed, ⅌ dozen..............	1 62 @2 00
Wild Ducks, ⅌ pair......................	75 @1 25
Red Head Ducks, ⅌ pair.................	75 @1 12½
Widgeon, ⅌ pair.........................	62 @ 75
Teal, ⅌ pair..............................	62 @ 75
Snipe, English, ⅌ pair..................	50 @ 62
Partridge, ⅌ pair........................	— @ 75

FISH.

A less active inquiry has prevailed this week, though prices have favored buyers slightly.

Brook Trout, ⅌ lb.......................	25 @ 31
Codfish, ⅌ lb............................	5 @ 6
Pickerel, ⅌ lb...........................	10 @ 12
Catfish, ⅌ lb............................	5 @ 6
Perch, ⅌ lb..............................	8 @ 10
Eels, ⅌ lb................................	10 @ 12
Flounders, ⅌ lb..........................	5 @ —
Striped Bass, ⅌ lb.......................	10 @ 12
Haddock, ⅌ lb...........................	5 @ 6
Shad, each................................	20 @ 35
Smelts, ⅌ lb..............................	8 @ 10
Oysters, ⅌ 100...........................	50 @1 25
Oysters pickled, ⅌ 100..................	1 25 @1 50
Clams, ⅌ 100.............................	25 @ 50
Crabs, soft, ⅌ doz.......................	1 00 @1 50
Crabs, hard, ⅌ doz......................	18 @ 25
Lobsters, ⅌ lb...........................	— @ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ lb.............	15 @ 18
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb..................	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ lb...................	4 @ 5
Codfish, dry, ⅌ lb.......................	4 @ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each..................	8 @ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb.................	13 @ —
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb..................	8 @ 10
Herring, pickled, ⅌ dozen..............	10 @ 12

VEGETABLES.

Supplies of early vegetables are increasing, and prices are falling. The demand is moderate. Other descriptions present no important changes.

Potatoes, old Mercers, ⅌ bbl...........	1 75 @2 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ⅌ bbl..............	1 75 @2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ⅌ bbl..........	1 62½@1 87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ⅌ bbl..............	1 50 @1 75
Potatoes, ⅌ bushel......................	62 @1 00
Potatoes, ⅌ half peck...................	12 @ 18
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bbl..................	3 50 @4 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bushel..............	1 25 @1 50
Turnips, ⅌ basket.......................	50 @ —
Turnips, ⅌ peck..........................	25 @ —
Parsnips, ⅌ basket......................	50 @ —
Parsnips, ⅌ doz..........................	15 @ 18
Carrots, ⅌ basket.......................	— @ 50
Beets, ⅌ basket.........................	— @ 50
Onions, ⅌ peck..........................	43 @ 50
Watercresses, ⅌ quart..................	5 @ 6
Cabbage, ⅌ dozen.......................	75 @1 25
Cabbage, each............................	8 @ 12
Cabbage, red, ⅌ dozen..................	75 @1 25
Tomatoes, new, ⅌ quart.................	37 @ 44
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart can..................	25 @ —
Radishes, ⅌ dozen bunches.............	50 @ 62
Rhubarb, ⅌ bunch.......................	12 @ 15
Lettuce, ⅌ head.........................	4 @ 8
Spinach, ⅌ peck.........................	25 @ —
Asparagus, ⅌ bunch.....................	37 @ 50
Parsley, ⅌ bunch........................	5 @ 8
Peas, ⅌ quart............................	37 @ 50
Leeks, ⅌ bunch..........................	6 @ 8
Garlic, ⅌ bunch.........................	10 @ 12

FRUIT.

Business has been spiritless during the week. Prices of most kinds have been stationary.

Apples, Table, ⅌ peck..................	62 @ 75
Apples, Cooking, ⅌ peck................	50 @ 75
Apples, Lady, ⅌ peck...................	1 25 @1 50
Cranberries, ⅌ quart....................	18 @ 22
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart..................	9 @ 10
Pumpkins, each..........................	10 @ 25
Citron, preserved, ⅌ lb.................	25 @ —
Oranges, ⅌ dozen.......................	12 @ 31
Lemons, ⅌ dozen........................	12 @ 18
Cocoanuts, ⅌ dozen.....................	50 @ —
Figs, ⅌ lb................................	10 @ —
Turkish Fig Cake, each..................	10 @ —
Dried Cherries, pitted, ⅌ lb...........	26 @ 30
Dates, ⅌ lb..............................	— @ 8
Raisins, ⅌ lb............................	10 @ 12
Currants, ⅌ lb...........................	6 @ 8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Dealers report a somewhat more satisfactory run of custom this week.

Butter, State, ⅌ lb......................	18 @ 25
Butter, Orange Co.......................	25 @ 28
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ lb......................	16 @ 20
Butter, roll, ⅌ lb.......................	16 @ 20
Cheese, ⅌ lb.............................	11 @ 15
Cheese, English, ⅌ lb..................	18 @ —
Eggs, eight for...........................	12 @ —
Eggs, seventeen for......................	25 @ —
Eggs, sixty-eight for.....................	1 00 @ —
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ lb.............	28 @ —
Honey, ⅌ can............................	— @ 50
Honey, ⅌ bottle.........................	25 @ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties; Thos. B. Wait, stand No. 21; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'Brien, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 155; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

PERSONAL.

JOHN,

THAT'S IT,
At No. 99 North Moore-st.
McKNIGHT'S
MALT WINE.

DRY GOODS.

359 FROM AUCTION. 359
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
PIECE LACE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
GOLD BAND,
WHITE, BUFF AND GREEN HOLLAND,
FOR CHURCH WINDOWS,
STORE WINDOWS, and
PRIVATE DWELLINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 CORNICES, 359
OF
New and Beautiful
PATTERNS,
Wholesale and Retail.
At G. L & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW CARPETINGS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

A GREAT SAVING
TO
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
Will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.

Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVISO. NOTIZ

FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, crapes, washSilks, Latongs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, novelties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

FROM AUCTION—STRAW GOODS VERY LOW.

SPLIT STRAW BONNETS for 38c., worth $1 25, large sizes. A fine assortment of RIDING HATS, FLATS, FLOWERS, LACES and EMBROIDER'S. A good assortment of Dress Trimmings of all styles and colors. Shawl Borders.
At EMBERSON'S, corner 6th-av. and 22d-st.

CARPETS FROM AUCTION,

At J. LAMBERT & CO.'S, No 523 Greenwich-st., near Spring-st. Good all wool carpets only 4s. Wool filling 2s. 6d. and 3s. Also, oil-cloths, window holland, window shades and fixtures, and a general assortment of seasonable dry goods. Also, an assortment of goods suitable for boy's wear.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE.

The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 90 cents to $1 10.
Imperial Three-Plies, $1 to $1 10.
Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide, 37½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, and MATTINGS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. S. CHAMBERS' Establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PALM-LEAF AND WILLOW HOODS—Regular assorted sizes and colors. Straw goods of all descriptions for sale by BOSTWICK, HUSSEY & CO., No. 34 Murray-st., corner of Church.

MILLINERY.

STRAW HATS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN—An unrivaled assortment, richly trimmed; the largest variety of hats and caps for misses and children in the City. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

I.
FRESH HEARTS THAT FAILED
THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO.
WITH OTHER POEMS.
By the author of "The New Priest in Conception Bay."
1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. 50 cents.

II.
THE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE.
A NOVEL.
Edited by Lady THERESA LEWIS.
From the last London edition.
1 vol. 16mo. Cloth. 75 cents.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB WILL MEET SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No. 24, Cooper Institute. Subject for discussion, *Health*. Dr. JOHN ELLIS, of Detroit, will address the Club. Ladies are invited to attend.
Mrs. M. A. W. JOHNSON, President.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
PLATED WARE.
Manufacturers' stock selling off.
Tea Sets, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Wine Coolers, Cake Baskets, Castors, Spoons and Forks, &c.
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
(Near Broadway.) No. 20 John-st.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. A. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, north side of 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs. This Church will be opened for divine service on every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and on all Holydays of the Church, at 8¾ A. M. Sunday School at 8¾ A. M. Persons in the neighborhood not already connected with any parish, are invited to join this congregation.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING at 7¾ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7¾ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Rev. JAMES EELLS will be installed as Pastor of this Church TO-MORROW EVENING, April 29. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Installation Sermon will be preached by Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D. Rev. Mr. EELLS will preach in the MORNING, as usual.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. THOMAS B. SMITH, the newly-appointed Pastor of this Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. General prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Lecture TUESDAY EVENING by the Pastor. Prayer meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING. Class meetings THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Seats all free.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near the corner of Spring and Varick sts. Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D. D., has been engaged to take the Pastoral charge of this church for the ensuing year. Divine Service every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH M. SANDERSON WILL preach on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. All not connected with other Churches are specially invited to attend. Preaching in his Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

NO NAME BUT CHRISTIAN, NO TEST OF fellowship but christian character. The new church movement at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., under the auspices of Rev. M. CUMMINGS, editor of the *Christian Messenger*, of this City, was well attended on last Sunday. The Rev. E. FAY, of Antioch College, still being in the City, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours of service.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The congregation of the Madison av. Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. HAGUE'S) will meet (TO-MORROW) Sunday Morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the "Home Chapel," No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Preaching by the Pastor. The lecture-room of their new church edifice will be opened early in May.

PROF. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be upon *The Impending Moral Crisis in the Approaching General Conference*. All Methodists who have signed any of the New-York Memorials are especially invited to attend.

THE WONDERS OF CREATION, AS REvealed by the Magic Lantern through the agency of the Calcium Light, will be exhibited to the children of the Sabbath School, by Prof. Enoch Williams, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church next MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 15 cents, to be obtained at the door.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach his closing services TO-MORROW, April 29, at 3½ P. M., and on SABBATH, May 6, will open regular service in the Chapel on Broadway, entrance in 34th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2 o'clock P. M. each Sabbath.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICES.—A distinguished Methodist Preacher, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 P. M. This will be the closing service of the year under the present auspices, and will be of unusual interest. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Come early.

PILGRIM CHURCH, NEW-YORK CITY.—Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor elect of this newly-organized church, will preach at Friendship Hall, West 16th-st., the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and public invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Services for deaf mutes at 3 P. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HOBART, assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. DR. McMENAMY AND PROTESTANT friends, will direct particular attention to the idolatry of the worship of relics and images, and answer Romish objections, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., SUNDAY, April 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Character of the Apostle Paul*; for the evening—*The Marriage of the King's Son*.

CLOSE COMMUNION.—A SERMON ON THIS subject will be preached in the Antioch Church, 7th-av., near 12th-st., TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M., by JOHN Q. ADAMS, Pastor, after which the ordinance of believer's baptism will be administered. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., as usual.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—NORTHERN STRIKES AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY.—A second discourse will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Position and Duty of the Church and Ministry in the great fight with God's Word against the iniquity of Slavery*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY BOEHM, THE TRAVELING companion of Bishop Asbury, will preach a semi-centenary discourse in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. FRANK S. DEHASS. All seats free.

REV. W. C. VAN METER, PRINCIPAL of the Fourth Ward Mission, will give a sketch of his important work, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Baptism after the evening service. The Pastor will preach in the morning.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—FOURTH-AVenue, corner 22d-st. Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, Delegate to the General Conference from the Wesleyan Conference of Ireland, will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. JOHN B. HAGANY, will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Syriac Translation of the New Testament on the Character and Mission of Christ the Life-giver*. Seats free. Bible-class at 2 P. M.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT the Hall north-east corner of Broadway and 32d-st. on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*Moral Earnestness*; evening—*The Church Sentiment*.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, by special request, will give a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING on *Profanity*. Rev. MOSES BALLOU, of New-York, will preach in his Pulpit in the MORNING. Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Dr. H. A. ARCHER, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by a distinguished Minister of the M. E. Church. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, RECTOR of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, TO-MORROW EVENING. All welcome. A special collection for the mission.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BROOKLYN.—Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. ☞ The unsold pews in this Church will be rented at auction, for the coming year, on FRIDAY EVENING next, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. The Church will be open every day until the time of renting.

THE SECOND METHODIST PROTESTANT Church will open their Hall, No 138 Laurence-st., TO-MORROW, the 29th, for public worship. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor of the Attorney-st. Church. At 3 P. M. Dr. BULGER, Pastor of the Grand-st. Church, Williamsburgh, and at 7½ in the EVENING the Pastor will preach his introductory discourse. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—There will be preaching, as usual, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PREACHING TO-MORROW, APRIL 29, as usual, in the Lawrence-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, by Rev. A. McCLELLAND, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.—DIVINE TRUTH, pure and unadulterated with clerical sophistry, is preached in Mount Zion Church, which meets, at present, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ P. M., on *The Coming Kingdom of God*. Seats free.

CHERRY-STREET MARINERS' METHOdist Episcopal Church, between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS will preach at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock in Dr. Armitage's Baptist Church, in Norfolk-st., near Grand. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. BANGS, Principal Elder. All are invited; seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. THEODORE BABCOCK, Rector of Trinity Church, Watertown, N. Y.; will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF Brooklyn, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Mr. BURRINGTON, of Reading, Mass. Public are invited. Seats free.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HALL southeast corner of Broadway and 20th-st. At 7½ P. M. Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES will discourse on *the Position and Principles of an Independent Society*. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—CORNER OF 7TH-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject in the Evening—*Enoch the Translated*. Sabbath School, at 2 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE regular monthly meeting of the Sabbath School will be held TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, April 29, at 3 o'clock. The address will be delivered by Mr. MOSES F. ODELL, Superintendent of Sands-st. School, Brooklyn. The friends of youth are invited to be present.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts. Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon at 3. Evening at 7½ P. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

HELL.—THE TEACHINGS OF THE NEW TEStament on this subject will be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. B. PETERS preaches at 10½ A. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. GEO. H. COFFEY will preach at the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st. between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

ELDER B. MATTHIAS WILL PREACH, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Subject—*Redemption, not of Immortal Souls, but Mortal Bodies*. All lovers of truth are invited to attend.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 29th-st. Preaching SUNDAY, April 29, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School, 2 P. M. Rev. WM BANNARD, Pastor. Strangers invited, especially families just moving in this vicinity.

REV. W. P. CORBITT, FORMERLY OF the Greene st. M. E. Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Trinity M. E. Church in York-st., Jersey City.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts., preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. B. M. ADAMS. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. M. FRENCH, editor of the *Beauty of Holiness*. Seats free.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—ON SABBATH, 29th inst., preaching by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. W. LAWRENCE, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening service, *The Deliverance of a Pious Family from a Terrible Calamity*. Seats free.

REV. S. A. BAKER, PASTOR OF THE Pilgrim Church, New-York, will preach at Friendship Hall, No. 149 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, worships in the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. P. CROZIER, OF HUNTINGDON, L. I., will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

N. FRANK WHITE, A NOTED SPEAKER on spiritualism, is engaged to speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 29. Morning, 10½ o'clock; Evening, 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, Sunday, the 29th. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

PALACE GARDEN, MUSIC HALL, 14TH-ST., near 6th-av. Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, will preach at the above place TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK, AS usual, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, will Preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st., on SUNDAY, April 29. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

REV. J. E. SEARLES WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, in the Willet-st. M. E. Church, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY will preach in Market-st. Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOK-keeper who has some knowledge of machinery and mechanics in general. A man who has lived in the Spanish West India Islands preferred. A young man to drive a horse and cart is also wanted. Address J. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—WANTed, to go into the country, a woman as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family. City references required. Apply at No. 182 West 28th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, for a small family; one who understands the business will receive good wages; no other need apply; a Scotch woman preferred. Call at Room No. 37 Astor House.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in a family of three persons, at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Inquire from 10 to 3 o'clock. None but those having first-class recommendations need apply.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED at No. 48 East 21st-st., a good cook, who can also wash and iron well, and a chambermaid capable of doing general housework. Respectable references as to honesty, sobriety and neatness will be required. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A YOUNG WOMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOman to attend a confectionery store; one accustomed to the same, or the baking business with City reference as to honesty and character, may apply at No. 19 Union-square.

AGENTS.—WANTED, A FEW FIRST-CLASS canvassing agents, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brother's, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, (A WIDOW preferred,) for the Summer, as company for a lady and child, and also to help about the house. One that is willing to make herself agreeable, and can come well recommended, will find a nice and comfortable home. Call or address C. W., No. 14 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, or No. 46 York-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—100 HANDS AT THE HOOSAC TUNnel. Steady employment and the highest wages given to good drillers and strikers. Cash payments monthly. Fare to North Adams $2, by Troy steamboats. Apply to E. HAUPT & CO., North Adams, Mass.

TO WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a person to act as foreman in the manufacture of gilt paper shades over about 50 men. Must be a practical printer and color mixer. American preferred. Address Box No. 5,007 New-York Post-office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—FULLY COMPEtent to take entire charge of a set of books. None others need apply. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

JACK SPINNERS.—WANTED, FOUR GOOD jack spinners, to go to the country, within five hours' ride of the City. Apply to H. G. THOMPSON, No. 37 Broadway, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

$2 TO $3 A DAY.—LADIES OF GENTEEL APpearance are wanted for a pleasant and respectable employment in the City or in the country; must be intelligent and active. Apply, in person, at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 5.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take the entire charge of children; the best of reference from her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No. 129 West 33d-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent chambermaid in a private family; is willing to assist with children, plain sewing or fine washing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Inquire at No. 31 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would like to go into the country; good references. Apply at No. 258 28th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, situations by two girls—one as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone, the other as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing if required; or would take care of children or do plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., first floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; no objection to cooking for a small family; no objection to the country; best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 148 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 131 West 16th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs. Has the best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a good place for a girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call at No. 382 4th-st., where she has been for the last two years.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, HUMBLE, hard-working young woman, a situation as good cook, &c., or washing and ironing, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; has best City references for each capacity; is very neat about her person and kitchen; a home in preference to high wages; no objections to country. Call at No 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to take care of a house for the Summer months, or to go into the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to a respectable boarding-house, or the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman in a private family as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Address No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as an experienced cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook. Best of City reference given if required. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 372 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 76 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands all kinds of meat, game, pastry, jellies, &c; no objections to country for summer; good reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 58 University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as cook, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; would assist in the washing in a small family; can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has no objection to do chamberwork. Has good City reference, if required. Call at No. 217 West 43d-st., front room, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as a first-rate baker; good City references. Apply at No 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 5, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young woman; willing to assist in washing and ironing, good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 118 Amity-st.

AS COOKS, AND CHAMBERMAIDS, AND WAITRESSES.—Wanted, situations for several very experienced, and highly recommended servants, just disengaged, from some of the first families in Brooklyn, serving as cooks and housemaids, many of whom are sisters, and would prefer living together; our selection is now unusually large, and of the most experienced and really reliable class. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &C.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, in City or country, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by a well-recommended girl as chambermaid and laundress; will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted as cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid and waitress, by two neat and tidy young women in one family, the one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; they will produce the best of City reference from their last place as to honesty and competency. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two respectable young women; one is a first-class cook, the other waitress; have several years' references. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 88 East 16th-st.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LADY wishes to procure situations for her three servants, a cook, laundress, chambermaid and waitress; parts them in consequence of going to Europe. Can be seen at their present place, No. 56 West 28th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; or as regular laundress; does up linen in style; wages $8. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, also bakes; has good City reference. Can be seen on Saturday and Monday at No. 149 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook and assist in washing. Has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 7 5th-st, on Friday.

AS EDITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS assistant editress, by one having some acquaintance with the business, or as amanuensis or copyist. Address R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent dressmaker, an engagement by the week or month; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the very best reference; can cut and fit ladies' and children's garments. Call, for two days, at No. 128 West 16th-st., west side of 7th av.

AS EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES AND NURSES.—MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, would respectfully inform the ladies of Brooklyn and the country, that they have now at their agency the largest selection of experienced waitresses and nurses they have ever had. Girls and nurses and seamstresses of the most respectable and genteel appearance, accustomed to serve in our very best families, and whose references will bear strict investigation.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A MOST obliging young woman, a situation as good cook, baker, &c., or as wash and ironer or general houseworker, is neat and smart about her person and work; would do chamberwork, waiting or laundry work if required; best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do all sorts of finery in the neatest style, or would do plain sewing; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited, at No 467 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a hardworking, willing and obliging young woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a good cook and baker; also a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful, and will furnish the best of City references. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY, BREAKING UP housekeeping, wishes to obtain a situation for a very excellent girl, to do general housework for a small family. She is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can be seen for two days at her present situation, Schermerhorn-st., corner of Boerum, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent woman, a situation as first-class laundress, in a private family; she understands doing up gentlemen's linens and French fluting perfectly; she leaves her present place on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's until the 1st of May. Call at No. 42 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as nurse in town or country; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can speak French; has the best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand; has good City reference. Call at No. 1 Depau-place, Thompson-st., 2 doors from Bleecker.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON OF MUCH experience, desires a situation as nurse, to an infant or to growing children; ample satisfactory references given; would go to the country, or travel with a family. Address E. T. G., or can be seen personally at No. 36 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE,
NO. 424 BROADWAY,
NO. 424 BROADWAY,
Continues to send out the best Servants in the City.
The best Servants in the City.
Without delay. Without delay.
Conducted on moderate terms,
AND HONEST PRINCIPLES,
BY AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.

AS NURSE—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; can do chamberwork and fine laundress work. Call at 285 6th-av. during two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, and can do family sewing; Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 West 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID—Wanted, by an English Protestant young girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; can do up ladies' muslins; would like to travel to Europe; has excellent reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; understands hair-dressing and French fluting; best of satisfaction can be given as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 36 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 253 East 18th-st., second floor, front.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a competent waitress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 253 East 18th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by two girls, one as waitress, and the other chambermaid and waitress; have three years' and seven years' reference from their last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 155 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, sisters—one as waitress; the other as chambermaid, or chambermaid and fine washer; would prefer living together. Call at their present employer's, 79 9th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation for a wet nurse, by a lady in whose service she now is; reference to two eminent physicians as to superior quality of milk. Call at No. 252 West 20th-st., between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.

A GOOD GERMAN SERVANT WANTS A good situation in a private family, if she could go with that family to California. She would be willing to take charge of any children. Inquire at No. 44 Sullivan-st., for 4 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and laundress, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. Carroll's, No. 69 6th-av.

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE AYANT des meilleur références de ville desire se placer dans une famille; honête, elle parle anglais alle sait la patisserie et pas d'objection pour la campagne. A voir No 3 6th-st., near 3d av., dans le basement pour deux jours.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, desires a situation as book-keeper or assistant, with a responsible house; good City reference. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of City and country reference, and will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address J. H., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, by a Protestant man; can bring the best of City and country recommendations; would prefer the country. Address C. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a man who has lived nine years in his last place; the best of City reference. Address No. 115 East 41st-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom; no objection to assist in a garden, if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED. A situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man of long experience; has a good knowledge of his business. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M. W., No. 114 10th-av., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; understands the care and treatment of horses, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address P. T., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by an Englishman, married, and without family; he is an experienced and practical gardener and farmer, and fully competent to take charge of greenhouse, grapery and ornamental grounds; the best of New-York references will be given. Address J. S. W., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener in or near this City; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches and varieties; best of references given. Address or apply to A. F., at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a married man with a small family, a situation as gardener and farmer; will work the year round for moderate wages where he can get a house for his family to live in; will be found a handy man; has good reference. Address K. P., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, BY A STEADY ACTIVE man of light weight, a situation for six or seven months as groom; no objection to any part of the country or to travel with a gentleman; he understands the care of horses, wagons and harness well, and is a first-rate driver, if required; has good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young married man, a situation (to enable him to support his family,) as porter, or could act as clerk, collector, salesman, or assistant to an auctioneer; or in a dry-goods store; having a knowledge of business in general, he can act in any capacity; is able and willing to work; writes a fair hand, and is a good accountant. Good City reference and security. Address P. W. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches and has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address WAITER, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable man; he is honest and faithful in all capacities; no objections to the City or country; he is willing to make himself useful; he has the best recommendation. Address, for three days, JON, No. 826 Broadway, or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a person who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived ten years in his last situation; can be well recommended. Address W. G., or call at the Grocery store, No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., 2d door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A LAWYER OF fifteen years' practice, a partnership or a clerkship in a well-established office in the city. Can command means, if necessary, and best of references. Address, with real name and number, BLACKSTONE, Box No. 147 *Times* Office. All communications will be strictly confidential.

TO SHIPPERS, REAL ESTATE AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES.—A youth of first-class education, who writes a good hand, both English and German, is desirous of immediate employ; first-class City references; age 17; a permanent situation the object. Address JOHN SCHLIENZ, care A. Whitfield, No. 29 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some out-door, active business; has had several years' experience. Satisfactory reference given. Address A. A., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAW-OFFICE, by a young man, a graduate of an academy, who is desirous of studying the profession of law. Address H. S. T., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.
Chocolate de Sante,
Chocolate de Familes,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Feruginеux,
Chocolate Homoeopathic,
Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Caramels.
All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.
HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 621 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!
AT WHOLESALE.
For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock, white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, [illegible] black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class
PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.
Grocers and dealers generally are [illegible] invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between [illegible] and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.
ANDREW W. ROSE.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.
Bohlers & Hummell's [illegible] Essence of Coffee, in cans and foil, for sale by WRIGHT, [illegible] BROTHER, Wholesale Dealers in [illegible] and Spices, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

PURE MILK.—A PERSON HAVING A FARM near the [illegible] wishes to find a few customers for small cans of PURE COUNTRY MILK every day, to be delivered [illegible] farm by express every morning, in locked cans, containing six quarts or more. Address, for a few days, S. R., Box No. 3,147 Post-office, which will be attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS, COUPE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 28, 1860, at 12 o'clock, in front of their office, No. 3 Pine-st., by order of Messrs. J. Guedin and Henry Bahad, Assignees of L. Delmonico, if not previously disposed of at private sale:

2 splendid gray horses.
1 coupe, Lawrence maker.
1 set double harness, plated.
1 set double harness, plain.
1 set single harness, plain.

They can be seen previous to the sale at the stable No. 68 East 16th-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.,

At No. 376 Broadway, being the importation of Messrs. Pelloece & Co., from France.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, the entire stock of the above firm, consisting of the finest assortment of imported trees ever offered at auction, consisting of pear, plum, peach, apricot, apple and cherry trees; gooseberry and currant do.; camelias, azelias, dahlias, roses, magnolias, amaryllis, rhododendrums, jasmines, peonia arbaceous and herbaceous, &c. Also, grape and other vines, seeds, bulbs, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF "ELM PARK,"
EMBRACING NEARLY 500 LOTS.
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860.

Sale without reserve. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. By order of the Executors and Trustees of the estate of HERMAN THORN, deceased.

Particulars in maps at No. 7 Pine-st., and avertisements in *Evening Post*, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITUUE,
On MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 193 Greene-st.,

Comprising parlor suites in hair-cloth, &c., sofas, etageres, Brussels and other carpets, curtains and cornices, vases, mantle ornaments, stair carpets, oil-cloth, bedroom suites, beds and bedding, China and glassware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at No. 89 West 22d-st., THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., all the handsome household furniture, consisting in part of elegant velvet and Brussels carpet, throughout the house; rosewood piano-forte, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bronze clocks, and bronze and parian figures and groups, rosewood parlor furniture, rich curtains, carved rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, elegant toilet sets, fine cut glassware, China crockery, &c.; also, the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BALL-ROOM AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, 28th inst., at No. 54 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, all the furniture contained in the ball-room and dressing-rooms now occupied by Mr. Charruaud, consisting of mirrors, sofas, chairs, gas fixtures, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau st.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 17 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE LIBRARY,

Consisting of mahogany and hair-cloth parlor furniture, centre tables, bookcases, etageres, tête-à-têtes, ottomans, side tables, mirrors, carpets, curtains, cornices, &c., bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds, bedding, hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room furniture, crockery, glass ware, table-linen, and kitchen furniture.; also, valuable library of standard and miscellaneous works, "Audubon's Natural History of Birds" unabridged, colored plates.

BROWNE & NICHOLS will sell at auction on SATURDAY, (this day,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau st., a very large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands, marble-tops, brocatel and lace window curtains, and cornices, rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, mahogany sofa tables, marble-top; oil-cloths, stair-carpets, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, refrigerators, sofas and chairs in hair cloth, chairs in leather; together with China, glass, and crockery-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and in hair cloth, carved rosewood bedsteads and bureaus with marble tops, marble-top washstands, marble-top commodes, brocatel window curtains, and lace do., mahogany hat-stands, rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, rosewood suites in reps, mahogany sofas, tables, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, lounges in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, sofas, easy chairs in leather; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, together with crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of the late William E. Burton, Esq., No. 174 Hudson-street, New-York, by order of the Executors, elegant household furniture, royal Axminster medallion carpets; pier, mantel and decorative mirrors; elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, cost $1,000; rosewood and ebony drawing-room furniture, richly carved; statuary, dining-room furniture of carved oak, in suite; do. rosewood library furniture, carved; large book-case of oak, to order; chandeliers, brocade curtains, trimmed and lace do., black walnut and maple bed-room furniture, &c., &c. The Paintings will be sold on the 16th and 17th of May.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 1 Astor House, Broadway—assignee sale of furnishing goods, by order of T. T. Green, Assignee:

The entire stock of furnishing goods, consisting of linen shirts, collars, drawers, &c., in every variety; also, under wear of silk, wool and cotton; gloves, silk scarfs, ties, porte-monnaies, silk neck handkerchiefs, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, and other goods of every variety, all imported and manufactured for custom trade, of the best material and workmanship. The above will be sold in lots to suit customers. Sale without reserve to close the concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard-st., a large assortment of household furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany extension dining-tables, oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany marble-top side-boards, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top mahogany washstands, easy chairs in morocco, brocatel and lace curtains, also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the Hotel de France, No. 98 Duane-st., all the furniture contained in said Hotel, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany sofas and tête à-têtes in hair, centre tables, window curtains, lace do., hair mattresses, blankets, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, looking-glasses, black walnut bedsteads, rocking-chairs, feather beds, sheets, pillow-cases, extension-table, oak arm chairs, bar counter, tables, chairs, refrigerators; also, an assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 87 East 29th-st., genteel household furniture, all made to order, consisting of tapestry, brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite in green velvet, lace window curtains, rich bronze and parian groups and figures, elegant china vases, oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, oak hall-stand, oil-cloths, chandeliers and brackets, hair mattresses, beds and pillows, stair-rods, silver plated ware, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware, &c., together with kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the fine yacht *Minnehaha*, copper-fastened, modeled after the celebrated yacht *America*, sloop-rigged, trunk cabin, richly furnished, well found in every respect, and newly painted; about 35 feet long, 11 feet beam, draws 4 feet 9 inches, and in splendid order, and is a fast sailer. Her cabin furniture is all complete; all the yawl and oars. Can be seen at New-Rochelle until Thursday, 26th, and after that date in New York. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to the auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the private residence No. 165 East 15th-st., two doors from Stuyvesant-square, elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, rich Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, cornices, stair carpets, rods, china and glass ware, beds, bedding, mattresses, &c. Patent carpet linings in every room. The above furniture is almost new, having been used but one season.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 168 Madison-st.—Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites in hair cloth, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, made by J. C. Fischer, engravings, silk and brocatelle window curtains, marble clock, mantel vases, oak extension dining-table, mahogany and B. W. bedsteads, washstands, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO-MORROW, (SATURday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 East 27th-st., the entire elegant furniture of the above house, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suite in crimson and maroon brocatel; rosewood centre-tables; tapestry, velvet and other carpets; pier and mantel mirrors, bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus; extension dining and other tables; wash-stands, mattresses, beds and bedding, kitchen furniture. To be peremptorily sold. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 132 Prince-st., near Wooster, Administrator's sale of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suite, mirrors, gas-chandeliers, brocatel and lace curtains and cornices, mantle ornaments, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mahogany extension dining table, secretary, bookcase, &c.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, &c.—WILLS & ELSWORTH will sell, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 25 Wall-st., the office furniture and fixtures, consisting of one large Herring's fire-proof safe, desks of various kinds, chairs, carpets, oil-cloth, gas fixtures, pictures, &c.; also, counters, iron and wood railings, &c.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AT NO. 506 SIXTH-AV., THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, Shay's Ventilating Refrigerators (all sizes—the best known for 21 years). All the contents of the factory, as he retires from the business. Only opportunity to obtain this valuable article.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS
On SATURDAY, April 28, 1860
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of Augustus Mead, Esq., administrator of Wm. L. Lyon, deceased.

60 shares Chatham Bank, $25 each.
35 shares Irving Bank, $50 each.
20 shares Marine Bank, $50 each.
40 shares Manhattan Bank, $50 each.
10 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
16 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, $50 each.

Stock sales EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Real Estate sales any days required.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 28, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.:

All the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany parlor suite in brocatel, sofas, parlor and reception chairs, quartette and pier tables; rosewood piano, 7¾ octave, Stodart maker; marble-top dressing-bureaus, French bedsteads, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, together with a quantity of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 56 Lexington-av.,

Comprising parlor suites in hair cloth, &c., Brussels and other carpeting, mirrors, curtains and cornices, etagere, vases, bedroom suites, beds and bedding, oilcloth, stair-carpeting, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments, China and glassware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Cooper Union.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 28, at 2 P. M., all the elegant furniture and costly decorations of the residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west Broadway. Parties in quest of household goods will find it to their advantage to attend our sales this week, as quantity, quality and variety of the goods to be offered are superior to which we generally have. This sale to-day is well worthy of attention. Parlors are furnished with royal medallion pattern velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, reclining, easy and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuettes, china vases, rich decorations, &c., heavy embroidered lace and brocatel window drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, imported gas chandeliers, chess tables, quartettes, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently carved oak extension table and buffet and oak chairs to match, sofa and side table, bookcase, mantel and oval mirror, marble clock and bronze statue, a magnificent assortment of table ware, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, cups, spoons, forks, knives, &c.; elegant Dresden China service for silver tea sets, rich cut glassware, decanters and liquor cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, inlaid and ivory cutlery, casters, &c.

Parlor chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, China toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, French mirrors, one 7 octave rosewood piano, lace curtains, shades, &c.

Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors. Catalogues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS—Including 2,000 Camelias.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, the entire stock of the Yorkville nursery, (belonging to C. A. Mare, Esq.,) consisting of

2,000 Camelias—very fine.
Roses of every description.

Daphnas, orange and lemon trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a general assortment of green and hot-house plants (in lots to suit.) The sale will be positive, without any limit or reserve.

Catalogues ready in a few days.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 521 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., the entire stock of hardware and house-furnishing goods contained in the above store, consisting of fine table cutlery, tea trays, silver plated spoons, and forks, cake-baskets and castors, hollow and wooden ware, brushes, brooms, pails, mats, and every description of goods, pertaining to the business. A great chance for housekeepers to supply themselves with the above articles at less than one-half cost.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., about 2,000 fruit trees and plants comprising
APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES,
PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, &c.
ROSES, JAPONICAS,
TREE PEONIES,
BULBOUS ROOTS,
And other valuable varieties.

The above are all of French growth, just imported, and in perfect order. Catalogues ready at the sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, DESKS, CURTAINS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 374 Broadway, near White-st., the furniture of several families, sent for convenience of sale. Among the assortment may be found parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture, of every kind and description; one full suite of velvet covered rosewood furniture, etagere, marble top centre tables, lace curtains and cornices, feather beds and hair mattresses, bureaus and dress tables, several ironthat stands, mahogany and curled maple chairs, office do., bedroom and basement furniture, &c. Also, about 300 yards of three-ply carpet, but little used. Sale peremptory.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 30, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 83 West 26th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of sofas, chairs, Voltaire chairs, ottomans, rockers, dining tables, quartette, sofa and centre tables, French bedsteads, hair matresses, feather beds, bureaus, dressing bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china, glassware, gas fixtures, &c.

WM. S. McILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. McILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—MONDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Murray-st., up stairs. By order of Receiver, positive sale for cash, in lots for dealers. Also, large lot of shelving, office furniture, iron safe, &c. J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer; WM. W. SHIRLEY, Salesman.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND Carpenters fitting up stores 1st of May. Monday, April 30, at 12 o'clock precisely, at No. 69 Murray-st., up stairs, by order of receiver, large lot of shelving, counters, show cases, office furniture, large iron safe, &c.; no reserve, no postponement. WM. W. SHIRLEY, Salesman.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN.—ELEGANT FURNITURE.—MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 106 Clinton-st., comprising elegant rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, piano, Brussels carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, at 3 o'clock, at No. 74 Nassau-st., Handsome furniture, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, on SATURDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, comprising all the furniture from the Wall House; a large lot of crockery, bedding, sheets, blankets, pillow-cases, furniture, tin and iron ware, &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of house No. 433 Broome-st., (near Broadway) known as the Broadway House, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, beds and bedding, carpets, mirrors, bar, bar fixtures, English beer pump, oil paintings, engravings, gas fixtures, oil cloth, cooking utensils, &c.

AUCTION.—ROSEWOOD ETAGERE, PLATE-glass back; rosewood sofa, 1 arm and 4 parlor chairs, richly carved, covered with silk brocatel, almost new; also, iron fire-proof plate safe, all of which will be sold at 50 per cent less than cost. Can be seen at No. 11 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 1 P. M. each day.

HOTELS.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,

West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent. W. HOLT.

Guests conveyed to and from the depôt free of charge.

HALIFAX HOTEL TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN MAY 1.—This large and well-situated Hotel, built with all modern conveniences, in the centre of the city, expressly to meet the rapidly-growing wants of the traveling public, but lately occupied by the Government as officers' quarters, will be vacant after the first day of May; and offers to hotel-keepers or others desirous of engaging in that business, an opportunity seldom met with.

The completion of the railroad to Windsor and Truro, the connection established from the former place with St. John, New-Brunswick, Portland, Boston, and Canada, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the latter with Pictou, the various ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Prince Edward's Island, and Quebec, together with the arrival at, and departure from Halifax direct of the European, American, West Indian, and Newfoundland Mail steamers, and the long admitted want of hotel accommodation in this city, render this enterprise well worthy of consideration. Application may be made to either of the subscribers, at Halifax, and any further information required by persons in the United States will be given by Messrs. WHITMAN BROS. & CO., No. 72 Beaver-st., New-York.

Signed, J. G. A. CREIGHTON, WM. PRYOR, } Trustees.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 12, 1860.

BELMONT'S HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, NEW-JERSEY.—The above well known Summer resort will be open for the accommodation of guests on the 24th of May, and families desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the undersigned, at the Astor House, or at the above place. WM. SHARP, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

HAVE YOU USED CAMPBELL'S TURKISH Hair Tonic? the best hair dresser and restorer in use. For sale only by the proprietor, SAML. CAMPBELL, chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Price 25 cents a bottle.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT 2D-story front room and hall bedroom attached to let to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at No. 382 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery. The house is 27 feet wide, with every modern improvement, and but few boarders. First-class reference given and required.

BOARDING.—NO REMOVAL AT MAY—A pleasant suite of rooms to let to a family, or to single gentlemen, separate or together; also, a large extension room on first floor. Neighborhood one of the pleasantest and best in the City. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME PARlor and bedroom on the second floor to let, with board, either furnished or unfurnished; has every convenience, and is suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, as a third room can be added if desired. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 15th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $10 to $15 per week, according to rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, UNFURNISHED, to let, with board, to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of home can be found; house new; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 25 Stuyvesant-st., (continuation of Astor-place,) second of the new English basements.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BED-room, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—MAY BE HAD IN A STRICTLY private family, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, on reasonable terms; rooms large and pleasant; house has all the modern improvements. Address W., Box No. 3,409 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ONE large room and one single room, well furnished, to let with or without board, and the comforts of a home. Apply at 196 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, in a first-class house, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th st., first house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with nice comfortable rooms at No. 138 Jay st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two gentlemen, wishing very desirable rooms, with first-class table, can be accommodated in a private family by addressing C. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AT NO. 8 Washington-place, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. The house contains all the modern improvements, and is very pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood.

BOARDING.—NO. 158 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-st., a suite of rooms on the second floor, containing gas, hot and cold water, and other modern improvements, either for single gentleman or a small family. No other boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 84 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND DESIRAble rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at No. 74 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place.)

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN OBTAIN board in a pleasant family, good location after May 1. Terms moderate. Address X., Box 198 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with good rooms, very convenient, and partial board in a strictly private genteel family. No other boarders taken. Location very desirable, seven minutes' walk from South Ferry. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 92 West Warren-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, suitable for one or two persons; also a single room, may be had at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. and near Wall and Atlantic st. ferries; partial board for gentlemen. Accommodations first-class. Bath in house, and water in rooms.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTable private family can accommodate a few gentlemen with pleasant rooms and boarding, conveniently located, five minutes' walk from Fulton and other ferries; (no children;) terms moderate. Apply at No. 112 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had with a private family, having a full sized, well-furnished third story front room, with gas and bath, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family in South Brooklyn, about ten minutes' walk from the Atlantic Ferry, and a few steps from the Greenwood cars. Apply at No. 62 John-st., second floor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, No. 59 State-st., opposite Garden-st., convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly have two or three very pleasant rooms, which they wish to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 186½ Adams st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Rooms suitable for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, may be obtained by calling at No. 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home for the Summer by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen, at southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY on Hudson-street, having more room than they want, would let two rooms to single gentlemen. Those that cannot furnish unexceptionable references need not address ARMSTRONG, Box No. 1,132 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child two years old, and nurse. A sitting-room and two bedrooms required; must be in a pleasant location. A private family wishing to reduce expenses will find this an eligible opportunity. Pay prompt, and but little trouble given. Address, with particulars and terms, E. R. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN THE neighborhood of Baltic-st., good board and a well-furnished room, by a foreign gentleman; private family preferred. First-class references given. Address E. B., Box No. 174 *Times* Office, stating particulars.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES permanent first-class board on Brooklyn Heights, immediately. O. P. H., Box No. 4,532 Post-office.

BOARD AND ROOMS CAN NOW BE ENGAGED for the Summer, at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. The rooms are large and airy, each giving the occupant a beautiful prospect. The table will be unexceptionable, with ample attendance. No smoking in the rooms. The best of references given and required. Dinner at 1 o'clock.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with or without board.—Very desirable furnished rooms, with all conveniences for housekeeping, on second floor of a private house, owned by the occupant; parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath-room, water-closet, pantries, large yard and sub-cellar; a few blocks west from Broadway; central. Address, with name, E. ALLEN, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT breakfast and tea. A private family will accommodate two or three young men, with front and back rooms, on the second floor, having gas, pantries and bath-room connecting. House within two minutes' walk of the 8th-av. cars and 14th-st. stages. (None but those who respect the Sabbath need apply.) Inquire at No. 250 West 13th-st.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING TWO OR THREE motherless children and willing to pay satisfactory board, may have an excellent home for them in a private family residing in a large house with ample grounds, in the pleasantest part of Brooklyn, 2½ miles from the City Hall. Address BEDFORD, Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN AN ELEGANT furnished house up town, near 5th-av., is now prepared to let to first-class families and gentlemen suites and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on the most reasonable terms; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 3,870 Post-office.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-ST.—TWO OR three select families, and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability, can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms, furnished in the best style or unfurnished, in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first class. References exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of rooms, with board, in a first-class house in 34th-st., near Broadway, which is well furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

PARLOR AND ONE OR TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—Together or separate, immediately, or from 1st of May, at No. 19 Union-place (Broadway, above 15th-st.) Rooms front on the Park, and have all the modern improvements. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLORS, with hall bedrooms, will be rented together or single, to one or more gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the improvements; location 34th-st., near 5th-av.; rent moderate. Address R. J. B., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-room to let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—AFTER MAY 1, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. for gentlemen only. House has all the modern improvements; family strictly private; best references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—THERE WILL BE two very pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, vacated by the 1st of May in the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on the third story to let in a house pleasantly and conveniently situated. The family is small and private. For further particulars, apply at No. 285 3d-st., near Avenue D.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 23D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side.) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, suitable for families. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY—Pleasant furnished rooms, on the second floor, to let, with board, at No. 170 West 37th-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED, TO GENTLEmen, with partial board; a room on first floor, suitable for physician's or dentist's office. Apply at No. 118 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE YOUNG MEN TO occupy the second floor of a house situated in a desirable location up town, with board in a private family. Address HENRY, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a pleasant furnished room, in a house with a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Washington-place, (South 6th-st.) Williamsburgh.

TO LET—IN A MODERN HOUSE, OCCUPIED BY a small private family, pleasant well-furnished rooms, in suites or singly, No. 56 22d-st., one door east of 4th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO HANDSOME rooms, large and small, with board for single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated with board in a small family at No. 27 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—ONE hour from the City by steamer *Long Island*, from foot of James-st.; several very pleasant rooms, eligibly situated for families, may be engaged by desirable parties for the ensuing season; immediately on the water, fine bathing, plenty of shade, &c. For further information reference is made to Samuel T. Skidmore, Esq., Howard Ins. Co., No. 66 Wall-st.; Morris Franklin, Esq., N.-Y. Life Ins. Co., No. 112 Broadway; Wm. P. Miller, Esq., corner Gold and Spruce-sts., and Wm. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or to the undersigned at Great Neck, L. I. E. L. TREDWELL.

Cut this out for preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD—FROM MAY 1, AT STRAWberry Farms, Monmouth Co., N. J. This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about 20 families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated to supply the tables with abundance of fruits, vegetables and dairy products. Shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lakelet are among the surrounding attractions. Attached is a large hall, with music, always available for social enjoyment, without charge. Terms: $5 to $8, weekly for each person. Apply to Mr. WARREN, "Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed Co.," No. 678 Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals, at the large farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the grounds ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamer GEO. LAW leaves Catharine-st. daily at 2½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class. Fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing, without danger of surf. A private bowling alley, for the exclusive use of the guests, free; also fresh water plunge-baths in the house. Good stabling and carriage house. Address W. S. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, Long Island; or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW LADY, REsiding in Carmansville, 8 miles up the Hudson, accessible by omnibus, cars and steamer, 45 minutes from City Hall, having the second floor, consisting of three rooms, would like to meet with a family of three or four adults. Those wishing a quiet home, and where there are no other boarders, can address Box No. 7 Carmansville, New-York. Permanency preferred. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A SELECT FAMILY 36 miles from the City, on the west side of the Hudson; large house and fine view, and good fishing. Five steamers leave daily for the City. Good barn and stable for horses. For particulars inquire of Messrs. LUMMIS, No. 49 Warren-st., or address J. M. POLHAMUS, Haverstraw, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUMMER BOARDing Establishment at Huntington Harbor, L. I., (formerly under the care of the late Mrs. Scudder,) has been taken by the subscriber, who is now prepared to receive applications for rooms. This house is peculiarly adapted to families. The locality near the water, the facilities for bathing, its salubrity and other attractions, are well known. Access by Long Island Railroad twice a day, and by steamboat. MRS. A. C. SEABRING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMIlies, of from ten to fifteen persons, will find pleasant rooms and board at Newtown, Conn.; near to railroad and telegraph communication. Apply soon. Refer to James B. Beers & Son, No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York. For particulars apply to JABEZ BOTSFORD, at Newtown Depot, Newtown, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farm house, three miles from Newburgh and two from Cornwall, within view of the Hudson; can accommodate a family of from four to six persons for the season, and stabling for two horses. Apply to JAMES CAMPBELL, Nortonville, New-York, or BOYD & NORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., basement, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE, OR TWO small families, can be accommodated with first class board in a private family; house and rooms large and airy, with every facility of a country home, within one hour's sail of the City and five minutes' walk of the landing. For further particulars inquire of S. B., No. 173 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE East River, between 54th and 55th sts.; a splendid stone house, surrounded by gardens and lawn; 45 minutes by 2d and 3d av. cars from City Hall; a delightful location. A few more families can be accommodated. Apply before May 1 to Mrs. BARNEY, No. 165 9th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE SMALL families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family, where there are few boarders, and within five minutes of steamboat landings. Apply to J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

BOARD IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—ON Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from New-York, for a gentleman and lady, with privilege of keeping carriage and horses. Inquire at No. 11 Bible-House, or No. 683 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND GRAINED CHAMBER FURNITURE—In all colors and styles; also, bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented.

E. C. WOODBRIDGE,
Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., three doors from Canal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE, LARGE PIER and mantel looking glasses, beautifully framed; fine bronze statues, vases and chandeliers; a black walnut book-case of superior workmanship, and a medallion carpet, quite new. Apply before the 1st of May, No. 126 2d-av., near 8th-st.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, near Laura Keene's. Superb suites at all prices, from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED AND PLAIN FURNITURE.—Spring beds, mattresses of all kinds. The greatest assortment and at the lowest prices to be found in the City. W. S. FOGG, No. 80 6th-av., and Nos. 22½ and 24 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, BY THE ADVERTISER, while riding on the rear platform of a 3d-av. car, between 13th and Prince sts., shortly after 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a gold HUNTING WATCH, ¾ plate, patent lever, chronometer balance, David Taylor, London, maker, No. 774, and inscribed on the ring and shield on the outside case, "From W. R. to his grandson M. H. R., Sept. 26, 1856." The above reward will be gratefully paid for its return, on application to 103 Pearl-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, APRIL 26TH, AN INDIA RUBBER POUCH containing about $60, principally in $5 bills on the Market Bank. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 85 Gold-st., New-York.

FOUND—A PAWN-TICKET ON FRIDENBERG'S loan office, Hudson-st. The owner can have it, on identification, by calling at No. 138 West 19th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, April 28, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.
ERNANI.
MADAME INEZ FABBRI

for the last time in her great character of Elvira, together with the entire strength of the company.

Conductor.................Max Maretzek

Doors open at 12, to commence at 1 o'clock.

Tickets one dollar to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.

Tickets for sale at the usual places.

Monday, April 30, LA JUIVE.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
Mr. Max Maretzek has the honor to announce that
HALEVEY'S GREAT WORK,
LA JUIVE,

which has been so often promised to a New-York audience, will most positively be produced, under his management, on

MONDAY EVENING, the 30th inst.
THE MISE EN SCENE
of this Opera will exceed anything of the kind ever before attempted in this City.
THE SCENERY,
by Messrs. Hayes and Rivere.
THE COSTUMES,
by Sig. Pauselli and Sig. Macchi.
THE BALLET ARRANGEMENTS,
by Mr. Frederick Denstadt.
THE MUSIC
has been studied and rehearsed under the immediate superintendence of
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
and will be illustrated by the eminent dramatic talent of

Signora FABBRI	as	Rachel, the Jewess
Madame VAN BERKEL	as	Eudoxia, the Princess
Signor STIGELLI	as	Lazarus, the Jew
QUINTO	as	Leopold, the Prince
Signor WEINLICH	as	Brogni, the Cardinal
Sig. MULLER	as	Ruggiero
Sig. KLEGS	as	Alberto
Sig. HARTMANN	as	Il Banditore

Together with the entire strength of the Company in every department.

Notwithstanding the
GREAT EXPENSES
attending the production of this work, the increased nightly outlay for artistes, musicians and auxiliaries, and the limited capacity of the Winter Garden, the manager has the pleasure to give
NOTICE
That on the evenings when "La Juive" is played,
The General Prices of Admission
will remain
For Parquette and Dress Circle.........$1
Family Circle.........50 cents
THE RESERVED SEATS
Will be sold according to their location, at the rate of
One Dollar, or Fifty Cents extra.
Tickets for sale
at the Box Office of the Winter Garden, at HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway, and at the down town office, in the stationery store of Messrs DEVLIN & HAGAN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.........J. M. NIXON
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
From Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London,
GRAND MATINEE
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, April 28,
When will be presented the spectacle of
THE BRONZE HORSE.
In the course of which a terrific and
GRAND ASCENSION OF THE HORSE,
Mounted by Miss Ida Vernon, from the stage to the top of the theatre.
After which all the great
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC FEATS,
By Ella Zoyara, James Robinson, the Brothers Hanlon and other distinguished artists.

Evening performances commence as usual at 7¾. Afternoon entertainment opens at 2 o'clock.

On MONDAY the splendid STEEPLE CHASE will be brought forward, with other novelties.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 28, 1860.
The performances will commence with the drama of
THE TRACK IN THE SNOW.
EL HYDER.
Concluding with
THE GOLDEN AXE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

VALUABLE CURIOSITIES AT AUCTION,
At the Museum, on MONDAY, May 14; see bills and catalogues.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.
GRAND GALA DAY!
GRAND GALA DAY!
GRAND GALA DAY!

THREE PERFORMANCES TO-DAY,
including an entertaining novelty, in the shape of
A JUVENILE MATINEE.
Commencing at 12 o'clock, (noon,)
AT REDUCED PRICES
to accommodate THE LITTLE FOLKS and their ESCORTS, and ENABLE VISITORS TO RETURN HOME BY EARLY CONVEYANCES.

☞ CHILDREN UNDER TEN, to the Museum and these Extra Performances, ONLY TEN CENTS ALTOGETHER; and OLD AND YOUNG ADMITTED, on such occasions, to the Balcony and Parquet of the Lecture Room, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE!

At 12 o'clock (noon) TO-DAY,
Will be repeated, Bourcicault's touching drama of
JEANIE DEANS:
Or, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
Jeanie Deans.........Miss Emily Mestayer
Effie Deans.........Mrs. J. J. Prior
The remainder of the cast by the rest of the company.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
STILL WATER RUNS DEEP.
John Mildmay.........by.........Mr. C. W. Clarke, &c.

In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the beautiful drama of JEANIE DEANS! being the last evening performance of this great piece.

LA PIERRE, the FRENCH ZOUAVE, for the last time.

☞ THE GRAND AQUARIA, as well as all parts of this establishment, has been materially improved. The little STICKLEBACKS are building their nests in the water.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per pound will be paid for a live SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, in good condition, weighing three pounds or upwards.

Undiminished attraction of the
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
IS IT MAN? IS IT MONKEY?
OR IS IT BOTH IN COMBINATION?

This most incomprehensible and amusing creature, from the wilds of Africa, is about 4 feet high; laughs, but cannot speak, and is acknowledged to be the most remarkable living curiosity ever seen.

LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF A. W. HICKS, of JACKALOW, of JOHN BROWN, and of MANY OTHER CELEBRITIES, may be seen at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquet, 13 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents, and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

NOTICE TO BOYS.—1,000 Living Mice wanted, for the Baby Anacondas.

☞ "DOT" is in active rehearsal. Also, the HOP PICKERS.

☞ GREAT NOVELTIES engaged for next week, including Professor HUTCHINGS, the Mathematical Phenomenon and Lightning Calculator.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
No. 585 Broadway.

SATURDAY, April 28, 1860, complimentary benefit of Mr. ALPHONSE, Artist of the French Company, with the assistance of MM. GASSIER, JUNCA, VAILLANT, MORA, and the Artists of the French Company. See the bills.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO DAYS OF GEN. TOM THUMB IN NEW-YORK.
AT HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY and MONDAY, April 28 and 30,
Three Entertainments each day,
At 12, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Doors open half an hour in advance.
ADMISSION.
Day Entertainment...25c. | Evening Entertainment, 15c.
Children under 10...13c. | Children under 10 years, 10c.
Reserved Seats.........25c.
The General will be at the BROOKLYN INSTITUTE on TUESDAY next, May 1.

THE GREAT HAMBURJER,
ROYAL WIZARD.
At Wizard's Palace, No. 720 Broadway,
(Hope Chapel.)
Alfred Cately.........Business Manager
Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children and Schools half-price.
SATURDAY, April 28,
LAST DAY BUT ONE.
Entire change of programme.
New and Wonderful Feats in Magic.
THE MAGICIAN'S CABINET
Will be entirely thrown open, with unexampled splendor. Wonders never before seen this AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING at 8. MONDAY, 30th, GRAND GALA DAY, and POSITIVELY THE LAST.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway.
Will positively close MONDAY, April 30.

Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance.

On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of schools and families residing at a distance.

Señor OLIVEIRA, the great violinist, Mr. WM. TOMLIN, Baritone, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, accompany the little General at each performance.

ADMISSION.
Day entertainment......25c | Evening entertainment.15c
Children under 10 y'rs...13c | Children under 10 y'rs..10c
Reserved seats, 25 cents.
The General rides daily in his Miniature Carriage from the La Farge to the hall of entertainment.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
Positively the last week of George Christy's great combination piece of
WEFFO, THE SENSIBLE MONKEY.
Weffo, the Monkey.........GEO. CHRISTY
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The fifth and last Concert of the season will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 28, at the Academy of Music, on which occasion Beethoven's Grand Choral Symphony, THE NINTH, will be performed, the solos sustained by Mme. JOHANNSEN, Mme. ZIMMERMANN, Signor STIGELLI, Mr. P. MAYER, and the chorus by the members of the GERMAN LEIDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK, who have kindly volunteered their services. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. Extra tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. By order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

CONCERT.—A GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED and Secular Music, by the Sunday School of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be given THURSDAY EVENING, May 3, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, assisted by the celebrated "Tremain Family" and seven popular Sunday School vocalists, under the direction of Mr. WATERS. Tickets 25 cents; children half price.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.—New pictures are added monthly to this large gallery, in which the works of the first European artists are exhibited. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GALA PATTI MATINEE.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, the doors will not be opened until 12½ o'clock. The MATINEE will commence at 1¼, and conclude at 4½.

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) April 28, at 1¼ o'clock,
GRAND GALA PATTI MATINEE,
When will be given Flotow's popular opera of
MARTHA.

Miss PATTI	as	Martha
Miss A. PHILLIPS, (for the second time,)	as	Nancy
Sig. BRIGNOLI	as	Lyonel
Sig. JUNCA	as	Plunkett
Sig. DUBREUIL	as	Lord Tristan

Miss PATTI will sing during the second act THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER, in English.

Admission.........One Dollar.

No secured seats. Doors open at 12½ o'clock.

A great crowd being expected, ladies are particularly requested to buy their tickets in advance. They may be had at all the regular ticket offices, principal music stores and hotels, and in Brooklyn at Prox's, [illegible] Dickinson's drug store.

On MONDAY, April 30, owing to the great success and by general desire, Bellini's grand Opera of
I PURITANI,
Will be repeated with its star cast.

Miss PATTI	as	[illegible]
Sig. BRIGNOLI	as	[illegible]
Sig. FERRI	as	[illegible]
Sig. SUSINI	as	Sir George

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Breusing's, and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st. Seats may be had on the evening at the door.

In active rehearsal, Rossini's greatest Opera,
MOSES IN EGYPT,
which will be given for the first time in America.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF
Mr. THEODORE MOSS, (Treasurer.)
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
On which occasion will be presented, first time in four years, the splendid Comedy in five acts, of the
HEIR AT LAW.

Daniel Dowlass (*alias* Lord Duberly)	Mr. Blake
Dick Dowlass	Mr. Walcot
Doctor Pangloss	Mr. Brougham
Henry Morland	Mr. Levere
Stedfast	Mr. Dyott
Zekiel Homespun	Mr. Sloan
Kenrick	Mr. Floyd
John	Mr. Oliver
Waiter at the Hotel	Mr. Parsloe
Waiter at the Blue Boar	Mr. Coburn
Deborah Dowlass (*alias* Lady Duberly)	Mrs. Vernon
Caroline Dormer	Mrs. Sloan
Cicely Homespun	Mrs. Hoey

The entertainments to commence with the Comedy of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Viscount de Ligny	Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Vanderpotter	Mr. Moore
Adolph de Courtray	Mr. Floyd
Officer of the Watch	Mr. Baker
Guards.	
Kristina	Mrs. [illegible]
Katryn	Miss Mary Gannon

On MONDAY, 30th April,
In consequence of the
Overflowing House
On THURSDAY LAST, the
Two Comedies of
A HUSBAND TO ORDER
and
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
Will be repeated.
Box Book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TWENTY-SIXTH NIGHT
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
IN
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA,
In three acts, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
or the
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

CONCERT.
T. P. MEYER, Violin-player,
Will give a Concert at Hoboken, in the Atlantic Garden Concert Saloon, on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
1.—The Manager plays the Overture of the Opera Egmont, by Beethoven.
2.—Mr. Serges, singer, gives a song.
3.—Mr. Kinsher plays the Tremello, by Beriot.
4.—The Manager plays the Fantaisa Caprice, by Vieuxtemps.
5.—Miss Watt, singer, gives a song of Norma.
6.—The Manager plays the Air Varié, by Beriot, &c.

Tickets 50 cents; can be procured at the Astor House, at Schubert & Breusing's music store, Broadway; and at No. 20 North William-st., Saratoga Hotel, the home of the Manager, Room 10 to 11.

PROF. A. BAILLOT
Will deliver, at his rooms,
WOOD'S BUILDINGS, No. 563 BROADWAY,
SIX FRENCH DRAMATIC READINGS,
As follows:
1. MONDAY, April 30.
Hernani—Drame en vers.........Victor Hugo.
2. THURSDAY, May 3.
L'honneur et l'argent—Comédie en vers....F. Ponsard.
3. MONDAY, May 7.
Louis XI.—Tragédie en vers.........Casimir Delavigne.
4. THURSDAY, May 10.
Lady Tartuffe—Comédie en prose. Mme. E. de Girardin.
5. MONDAY, May 14.
Lucrèce—Tragédie en vers.........F. Ponsard.
6. THURSDAY, May 17.
Péril en la demeure—Comédie en prose. Octave Feuillet.
Stances à Monsieur de Châteaubriand, Pressentiments, Le rêve d'une mère } Poésies—Prof. A. Baillot.

To begin each evening at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets for the six readings, $3; to be had from Prof. A. Baillot, Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.

PROGRAMME OF THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY,
AT THE
COOPER UNION,
On MONDAY EVENING, April 30, 1860.

1. Anthem, by the Choir of the Mariners' Church, under the direction of Prof. Geo. W. Pettit—"Holy Lord God of Sabaoth." 2. Prayer. 3. Anniversary Hymn. 4. Address, by Capt. Samuel Elliott. 5. Report, by the Corresponding Secretary. 6. Address, by Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D. 7. Address, by Rev. Charles J. Jones, Pastor of the Mariners' Church. 8. Hymn—"Fishers of Men." 9. Address, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. 10. Collection and Anthem, by the Choir—"Lord, I have loved the place of thine abode." 11. Addresses, by Shipmasters and Seamen. 12. Hymn—"Gospel Banner." 13. Benediction.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
No. 548 Broadway.
Crowds are flocking day and evening to see the Statues of CRAWFORD'S "DANCING JENNY," ANGELINI'S "EVE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S "EVANGELINE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S bust of "HAWTHORNE,"
BARBEE'S "FISHER GIRL,"
AKER'S "DEAD PEARL DIVER."

FINE ARTS—ON EXHIBITION,
POWELL'S FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF
WASHINGTON IRVING,
in his Library at Sunnyside,
AT GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER.

ONE WEEK MORE.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH, at Cooper Institute. Not in the large hall, but by the side of it. Same entrance from 8th-st., down left stairs. Admission 25 cents. Engravings $1, with free admission. Open from 3 to 5½ and 7 to 9½ o'clock.

HILLER'S NEW ORATARIO, "PAUL," will be performed by the German Leiderkranz Society at the Academy of Music, SATURDAY, May 19.
E. STEIGER, Secretary.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of Original Works by living artists, never before exhibited, is NOW OPEN for the season, at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway.

Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y, N. A.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. [illegible] to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.

Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.

Also, every description of iron work for ships' use—iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.

Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings.

JAMES L. JACKSON.
PETER H. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1860.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "B BH" and STITT,
HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed [illegible] feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.

The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced. Address T. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Shall Mr. Stevens' Floating Battery be Completed.

The Democratic Party Arraigned and Defended.

New Developments Before the Covode Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, April 27.

A MODEL EDITOR.

The Covode Committee had before it this morning Mr. Bean, of Ohio, editor and proprietor of the Messenger, at Fremont, Ohio, and in 1858 Clerk under Mr. Allen, in charge of the newspaper desk.

A large number of questions were asked by the Committee, to all of which Mr. Bean promptly answered. The correspondence is in my possession, but I am not at liberty to make use of it in full. The publication of it involves a large number of persons, I am informed, and will create a greter sensation than anything yet put forth. The following includes the whole of the testimony and covers the whole ground:

Q.—Did you receive a check from Cornelius Wendell for $5,000 shortly before the passage of the English bill, and if so for what purpose was it applied?—what was the consideration?

A.—I did receive a check for $5,000, and the consideration was my services towards the settlement of the Kansas difficulty. This was just before the Conference Committee on the Kansas question was formed. The money was applied to my own private purposes.

The Committee thought the money had been applied to influencing the vote of some member of the Congress. It was thought that the money was given to two of the Ohio members, but it appears from the testimony of Mr. Bean that no money went into their hands, and that he used is himself for his private use. He says it did not even influence him, the money was offered him and he received it of course.

This involves Mr. Wendell in a matter from which he would gladly have escaped. How the facts came out is not known, but it is thought that it came into the hands of the Committee through the indiscretion of Wendall. Yesterday Mr. Bean refused to testify before the Committee, but this morning the Committee called at the Bank of the Metropolis and summoned the officers and obliged them to produce the check and testify in regard to it. This obliged Mr. Bean to testify in the case, and the whole matter came out as stated above. When called before the Committee yesterday, Mr. Bean was asked by Mr. Covode:

"Have you received from Mr. Wendell a check for five thousand dollars?"

Mr. Train, of the Committee, added: "For the purpose of influencing members of Congress upon the Kansas question?" Mr. Covode objected to the last. Mr. Bean offered to answer the question as put by Mr. Train, but refused to answer it as put by Mr. Covode. Mr. Covode proposed to put the witness in custody of the Seraeant-at-Arms. Mr. Winslow defended the witness, and the discussion became quite heated. Finally Mr. Covode gave notice that if the witness did not testify ne should place him under arrest. With this the Committee adjourned to this morning.

After the testimony of the Bank, Simeon Johnson will be called before the Covode to elucidate still further the President's Kansas policy. He will give a full inside view of the whole transaction. Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, April 27.

The State Department has just received a dispatch from Consul-General Harris, stating that our relations with Japan are in a most satisfactory condition, and that every disposition is now shown by the Government to carry the treaty faithfully into effect.

The public sale of land—2,700,000 acres—will take place in Kansas in August and September; and in Nebraska more than four and one-third millions, in August.

Accounts received here to-day from Mexico, brought to Galveston by the Revenue cutter *Dodge*, state that Miramon, on returning from the expedition to Vera Cruz, arrived at the capital on the 17th, where he was received by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells and other evidence of rejoicing. He was accomplished by 1,600 or 1,800 men. There were diverse reports as to his future movements. There is no question but that his Government was suffering from great embarrassments, especially from the late extraordinary drafts upon the treasury. In the meantime, forced loans and contributions of the most extraordinary character were being levied in every direction for the immediate necessities of the army.

The Minister of Finance had ordered no treasury drafts to be paid for the present, and that the Courts in adjudicating upon claims against the Government or Government property, should give only formal judgments.

The British and French Ministers were busy with their plans of compromise into which they were seeking to draw our Minister, McLane.

The Government at Vera Cruz was really in as embarrassing circumstances, from the exhausted condition of the treasury, as that of Miramon.

An attempt would be made at the reorganization of the Liberal Army in the North, and for that purpose Gen. Degollado had gone to Tampico, but in the State of Vera Cruz the want of means would compel the Juarez Government to act solely on the defensive.

The United States ships *Brooklyn* and *Saratoga* are still at Vera Cruz—all well on board. The city and fort were also healty, though it was reported that one case of vomito had occurred.

The *Diaro Official* of Mexico is quite as free in its abuse against Capt. Aldham, for having issued his protest against Miramon's uncivilized bombardment of Vera Cruz, as it is in wholesale abuse of Capts. Jarvis and Turner for having captured Marin.

The *Picayune* says news from Tampico states that the union of the Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon troops, who are preparing to unite with other States in the interior, to fall upon Mexico, which it is believed can be consummated by July, if not sooner.

The Reactionary General Ramirez, had a battle with the Liberal Governor Zacatecas at Salinez, and defeated the latter. Ramirez entered the city to rob or force a loan as customary. Finding no money in the houses of the merchants, he entered by force those of the foreign Consuls. He violently opened their safes and broke the seals of the Consulater, taking as much money as suited his purpose. The Consuls are now in Mexico making their reclamation.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, April 27.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Military Committee a full plan and schedule of the floating battery now in the course of construction in the vicinity of New-York harbor, the amount of money expended thereon, and the estimated cost of completing the same, and that the Military Committee report such changes as may be consistent with the public interests. Mr. Curtis said it was time that the country knew something about the battery, the peculiar construction of which had been kept a perfect secret.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said it was unusual to direct an executive officer to report to a Committee.

Mr. Curtis explained that the reason for this was that the Committee may examine and determine the propriety and construction of Stevens' battery. If proper the work could go on. If anything was necessary to be kept secret this could be done.

Mr. Houston thought it were better for him to object to the resolution this morning.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Carey, of Ohio, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the immediate reorganization of the Agricultural Bureau. He advocated the interests of the farmers of the country, and opposed Slavery extension. There was no constitutional power, however, to interfere with Slavery in the States. Instead of an exhibition of pluck, which some men seemed to think necessary, they should discuss this subject like sensible men. In the course of his remarks he said that he went to the Western country when he was twenty years old, and there were not more than 5,000 souls there. His heart now swelled with gratitude to see five millions of happy, thriving and industrious people there.

Mr. Landrum, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) argued that the Democratic party have not departed from the lessons of wisdom of the fathers of the Republic, and hat the Republican or Anti-Slavery party are the cause of all the political evils with which the country is afflicted.

Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, (Rep.,) reviewed the history of the course taken by the Democracy on the Territorial question, charging that the existing evils result from its dereliction of duty, and from that bold and reckless policy which disregards all compromises of the past and violates the solemn pledges given to the country. It has became a Pro-Slavery party.

Mr. Verree, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) advocated the protection of American industry.

Mr. Robinson, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) defended the Republican party, arguing freedom national, and Slavery sectional. The Committee rose. Adjourned to Monday.

NEW-GRANADA.

Stone Trade in Panama—A Fighting Bishop—Seizure of Arms from Gen. Mosquera—Naval—The Aspinwall Steamer—The Chiriqui Route.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, April 19, 1860.

My usual semi-monthly budget of news from Central and South America having been dispatched by the *Ariel*, I have but little to give you save local items, and they are bare of interest.

The Easter holidays having terminated, the good people of Panama have commenced the religious year, under the auspices of a general whitewashing from his lordship Bishop Vasquez, with a renewed determination to extract from it all the amusement they are entitled to, and to make out of each other and especially out of outsiders in transit all the profits they honorably can, and a good deal more, if possible. I must say, so far as the Bishop was concerned, that he performed his trying and arduous part in the religious processions this year, and in the various other church ceremonies, with more than his usual calmness, moderation and gravity. Generally, like the theocrats of Hudibras,

> "He proves his doctrines orthodox
> By apostolic blows and knocks."

But on Good Friday the procession of young ladies, at the head of which was a Bishop and a company of negro soldiers, traversed the whole of the Calle de San Juan de Dios, without his worship having broken more than a dozen wax candles over the heads of men and women who accidentally happened to have cigars in their mouths or roses in their hair. On seeing his Lordship spitefully knock a cigar from the lips of a stalwart Englishman, who, with his hat in hand, had his eyes reverently bent on the cross in the procession, and noting that the said Englishman only gave his reverence a blank look of amazement in return for the insult, I couldn't help thinking how handsome the Bishop would have looked spitted through with an Arkansas tooth-pick, had he tried the same thing on a Mississippian or a Red River raftsman.

On the whole, the ceremonies were conducted with a great deal more propriety than heretofore, the Bishop having abolished many of the old-time customs that are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The *Northern Light*, which left New-York April 5, at 2 P. M., arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 13th at 4 o'clock—a run of seven days and fourteen hours. But, in consequence of the detention of the New-Orleans steamer by grounding for a day and a-half at the mouth of the Mississippi, the Havana boat to Aspinwall was one day behind her time, so that the California steamer did not get off till the 14th at 11 o'clock. As it is, the trip through will be made in twenty-one days and a-half. A card signed by about twenty passengers of the *Northern Light* appears in the Panama *Star*, which compares the *Northern Light* to the Black Hole of Calcutta, and makes out her officers to be all near akin to thieves and vagabonds. On conversing with many of the passengers, however, they agreed that the ship was too much crowded, but nearly all testified to the kindness of Capt. Tinklepaugh and his officers. Mr. Charles Geo. Monsalve, who got up this card, went on board without a ticket, and was forced to pay his passage at Sandy Hook or go ashore, which in part accounts for the appearance of his savage card in the *Star*. I would suggest to passengers, if they would avoid being crowded, for more of them to take the ship which sails on the 30th of each month. On this side, it is true, they will be transferred to slower ships than those which carry the mail, but they are equally as comfortable ones, and the difference in time will not exceed two days. Besides, I believe that the tickets are a little cheaper.

The United States steam-corvette, *Wyoming*, Commander Mitchell, sailed from Panama for Realejo, to relieve the sloop-of-war *Levant*, on the 10th. The *Levant* will go to the Sandwich Islands. We have now the flag-ship *Lancaster* and the *Saranac* in port.

It is said that Mr. Alex. Dimitry, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, will be in Panama within a few days, on his way to Washington. I believe Mr. D.'s diplomatic career has not been a very brilliant one. Mr. Wyke, Her Britannic Majesty's late Minister to Central America, leaves here for England on the 24th.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* left for Central American ports on the 16th. Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, who has been examining the Chiriqui route with a view of ascertaining its advantages for a railroad, returned in her to his family in Costa Rica. Mr. M. thinks the length of the road would be about 80 miles, over a country with very few elevations, and with a magnificent harbor on each side. The fact, however, that no road can be built over that route but by permission of the Panama Railroad Company, will slightly interfere with its construction, to say nothing of the impossibility of raising twenty to thirty millions of dollars with which to make a competing Isthmus road.

Señor Hurtado, the National Intendente at Panama, seized 500 muskets on board a New-Granadian vessel in this port, belonging to Gen. Mosquera, Governor of the neighboring State of Cauca, in this Confederation. He was afraid Mosquera would use them against the Government at Bogota. The Intendente has overridden the Constitution, as well as special law, in this act—both giving the citizens full right to trade in arms and munitions of war. The agent of Gen. Mosquera notified the Intendente this morning that, unless these arms were immediately given up, the State of Cauca would make reprisals by seizing the national Custom dues in its port of Buenaventura.

A new and most profitable branch of trade has been initiated among us. It appears that a Señor Lafourie de Bravo, a native of Cuba, but resident in Panama with his family, has for some time past been sending Panama negroes and Indians to Havana, under engagements to work in the families of the Morales, relatives of Lafourie's, at $8 per month. The Governor has given from twenty to twenty-five permits of this kind within a year or so. The brothers Morales are New-Granadians, and all hard characters. One of them was convicted of robbing the mail on the *Magdalena*, another poisoned somebody, and a third assassinated a man in Bogota. Lately they have been engaged in negro-trading in Cuba. So, considering all the circumstances of the case, there can be no doubt that these people have been taken to Cuba and sold as slaves. A good deal of excitement exists here on the subject. Mr. Lafourie is a clerk in the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

Flag-Officer Tatnall, who came to San Francisco in the *Powhatan*, with the Japanese Commission, goes to New-York to day, in the *Northern Light*. The *Powhatan* would leave San Francisco about April 8, and the passage to Panama will occupy eighteen days. They may be expected in the States say May 15, in the flag-ship *Roanoke*.

Gen. Johnston, of the Utah army, is also a passenger on the *Northern Light*, together with Maj. Potter, an invalid.

In Aspinwall, flag-ship *Roanoke*, frigates *Sabine*, *Falmouth* and *Relief*. The *St. Louis* is at San Juan del Norte. F. W. R.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Justice on, not in, the City Hall.—The appearance of various ropes and pullies and spars, on the summit of the City Hall Cupola yesterday, gave that venerable edifice the look, at a distance, of having been rigged up for marine service. And the belief prevailed to some extent that our recent proposition for floating the hall up the river to Albany was about to be put in execution. The fact, however, that the cables pending from the summit reached the ground, and were tied to the trees in the park, gave rise to directly opposite opinions. And the rumor was not long in originating and spreading, abroad that the Governor had signed the bill for removing the Hall, and that the enemies of the bill, determined on resistance, had taken this means of anchoring the pile to the spot. Among a variety of other opinions that prevailed was one that the Mayor, in view of the shock which the country will sustain when the "Charleston split" shall occur, had telegraphed orders to have the City steeple stayed by guys lest it should tumble down in unsightly ruins, to remain a public eyesore to another generation, as the remains of its predecessor did to the last. The conviction at last became general that the ropes and pullies were merely to be used in hoisting a statue of Justice to its place on the cupola while the Mayor is away. But we do not believe that the goddess would consent to grace the building even in effigy, unless she had previously been deluded into the belief that his Honor's present absence is to be permanent. Nor was it probably a very difficult task to impose this belief upon the dame, considering the utter oblivion into which our great City Father has fallen in these political times concerning the wants and interests of his municipal children. If the design of the ropes be really that to which we have last referred, we shall doubtless see within a few years—that is, if the work progresses in the future as it has in the past—the City Hall once more complete, with Justice, in effigy, looking down on the roof, beneath which the goddess, in person, so seldom enters.

Alterations in the City Hall—A Reminder of Old Times.—The construction of a Committee-room for Councilmen in the basement of the City Hall, and connected with the room of their Clerk, has been marked by an event which will bring back to the memory of old residents the late honored Recorder Riker. During his tenure of office as Recorder he occupied the rooms now in possession of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and many hundreds will recall the good, kind-hearted Judge as they saw him surrounded by his valuable books, and half smothered amid piles of old indictments, and all the legal paraphernalia which belonged to his profession and his office. The door leading into the main vestibule of the Hall was closed soon after his death, and its panels have been in constant use from that time forward as an advertising board for sheriffs, deputies and constables. The office was then appropriated as a room for the clerk of the "Board of Assistant Aldermen," and has answered various public uses since. This door, which has been closed for twenty or more years, was reopened yesterday, and will hereafter form the main entrance to the office of the Clerk to the Board of Councilmen. The Committee room now nearly finished for the Councilmen, and which is in the basement, was formerly occupied by a portion of the family of an ex-keeper of the Hall, one at least of whom owed an early and untimely death to its cold, damp walls. The construction of the area around the City Hall, and for which proposals have been advertised, will remove a main source of complaint against the basement, and give to officials several large, well-lighted and comfortable rooms, the want of which is now much felt.

A Novel Surgical Operation.—As a substitute for the old methods of arresting the flow of blood from an artery, Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, has recently introduced a simpler means, in which he uses needles to compress the vessel. The needle is to be thrust into the adjacent parts, so as to pass over the artery closely enough to arrest the flow of blood. It is claimed that this method favors union by first intention, a most desirable point. We witnessed the application of this principle in the amputation of an arm, by Dr. Van Buren, at the City Hospital on Thursday. Thus far the patient has done well. He says he suffers no pain from the needles now, and as he was under the influence of chloroform during the operation, he suffered none then.

That Telegraph-Bell from Boston has succeeded in making itself an unmitigated nuisance, as the proprietors or other interested parties keep up a continual tolling throughout the day, by way of testing the telegraphic experiment. We have no fault to find with the bell as a bell, or with its tone or powers, but we beg to protest against a continuance of such dismal notes as it utters so incessantly—they reminding those who are unfortunately compelled to hear it, of funeral processions and their accessories.

The Body of Mr. Kolff Found.—The body of Mr. Kolff, of the firm of Kolff & Persuhn, who has been missing since the 16th, was found, yesterday, in Britton's Mill Pond, on Staten Island, about three miles from Quarantine landing. Officer Vanderzee, of the Harbor Police force, brought some of his garments to the City, last night, for identification.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF A PAUPER ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND FROM VIOLENCE.

On the 20th inst., Valentine Courteney, a German, 60 years of age, was committed by Justice Quackenbush, on a charge of being a vagrant, and sent to the Blackwell's Island Workhouse, where he occupied a cell with two other paupers. His health at the time appeared to be good, and it so continued until the morning of the fourth day, when he was discovered to be very ill, and before night he died. A *post-mortem* examination having been made of the body, it was found in a terribly-mangled condition, all the ribs on the left side having been broken, some in two places, while three of those on the right side were likewise fractured. There was also an extensive fracture on the left side of the skull the right shoulder was dislocated and the bone broken, while his limbs were bruised in eighteen places. Opinion is divided as to how these injuries were inflicted, the more plausible theory being that his fellow-prisoners murdered him, although the keeper asserts that he heard no noise during the night, and is inclined to the belief that the wounds were occasioned by a fall. Coroner Jackman has charge of the case, but he has postponed the inquest until Sunday morning, in order that certain witnesses may be present.

THE BODY OF A FEMALE FOUND IN THE RIVER.

Yesterday morning the body of a woman was found by the Harbor Police, in the East River, near Burling-slip. It was taken ashore and Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, but was unable to obtain evidence as to its identity or how it came into the water. Deceased was apparently 35 years of age, and was dressed in a plaid calico frock, brown straw bonnet, trimmed with yellow ribbon and black lace, and a small shawl was tied about her neck.

Police Reports.

ASTOUNDING AN AUCTIONEER.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Hurlburt, a farmer from Herkimer County, who knew his rights, and, knowing, dared maintain them, was induced, by the exceedingly cheap way in which watches were knocked down in the auction-store of one Wilson, at No. 169 Greenwich-street, to bid as high as 18 shillings for a silver time-piece, of the hunting-case description. The auctioneer said "Gone" to the old and Hurlburt was prompt to offer the amount; but, to his surprise, was informed that, instead of 18 shillings, he had bid $18. This way of doing business he didn't understand, and wouldn't submit to—so, seizing the auctioneer by the neck, he jerked him from his pedestal, obtained the watch, put down the sum he had bargained to give, and was about triumphantly to leave the shop, when a policeman, whom the dispute brought to the place, took both parties into custody. Justice Connolly, having heard the facts, decided in favor of the countryman, and, much to the astonishment of the auctioneer, allowed him to keep the watch. The time-piece was one that had been used as a "blind," its value being about $25. Instances are rare where City sharpers have been more prettily overreached.

A MALICIOUS OLD MAN.

John Hurd, Sen., an aged individual, said to be a dissolute and quarrelsome character, in one of his drunken freaks, yesterday forenoon, went to the apartment of his wife in the tenement house No. 12 Sullivan-street, and having ejected her and his son from the place, gathered a pile of newspapers and amused himself by burning up her clothes. Having satisfied himself with this occupation he left the premises, when his son returned in season to extinguish the flames before damage exceeding $50 had been done. A complaint for arson was immediately made against the vindictive old man and Justice Quackenbush held him for trial. He is said to be a cousin of James Shepherd, who has been twice sentenced for burning his house and causing the death of his wife.

A POLICEMAN WANTONLY ASSAULTED.

Ann Long, *alias* Gentle Annie, and her husband Edward Long, both bad characters, made an attack upon Detective Sheehan, of the Fourth Precinct, last evening, in front of No. 92 Cherry-street, with a cheese knife and a pewter measure, wounding him very seriously on the head and face. The officer had excited their animosity by his vigilance in preventing the exercise of the woman's calling as a shoplifter. She was arrested, but her husband escaped.

Fires.

IN A SHOE STORE.

By a fire, accidental in its origin, the stock of Messrs. C. D. & W. B. Bigelow, shoe dealers, occupants of the third floor of No. 51 Vesey-street, was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured for $8,000 in the Market and $6,000 in the Lorillard Company. Messrs. Bulkley & Fiske, grocers, occupying the first floor and basement, also suffered a loss of about $500 by water; insured for $35,000 in City Companies. Mr. C. B. Morrison is the owner of the building, which was damaged to the amount of $50; is fully insured.

IN A DWELLING HOUSE.

Some clothes hanging on the bed-room wall in the house of Mrs. Montrose, No. 146 East Thirty-second-street, caught fire on Thursday night by coming in contact with a lamp. A damage of $100 was done, and Mrs. Montrose, in attempting to put out the fire, had her hands burned.

IN AN UNOCCUPIED HOUSE.

Officer Waves, of the Twenty-first Precinct, extinguished with much difficulty a fire that he discovered on Thursday night in a barrel of charcoal, at the new building in Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. The building was injured to the extent of $20.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

NEW WING TO THE ISLAND HOSPITAL—NO WARDEN YET FOR RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Messrs. Draper and Bell yesterday paid a visit to Blackwell's Island, with a view of ascertaining how soon the contemplated addition to the Island Hospital can be completed, as the necessity for it is imperative. The members of the Board devote their undivided time to the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, and are earnest in their desires to place the Departments under their control in such a condition that the City will have no future cause to blush for them.

The appointment of a Warden for Randall's Island, which position was rendered vacant at the first meeting of the Board, will not be filled until Thursday.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

THE PAVING OF THE NEW STREETS IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CITY.

From present indications trouble is likely to arise with reference to the paving of the upper streets, many of which were filled in under direction of the late Street Commissioner. It appears that in nearly all the deep fillings the contractors were allowed to use the stone blasted out from the cuttings, and one consequence is that in some of the streets, between the Fourth and Seventh avenues, there are fillings of heavy stone from the foundation to the full grade of the street, ranging from 10 to 25 feet in depth. When it is rendered necessary to pave these streets, the contractor has first to remove the stone filling to allow his sixteen inches of sand for the foundation. As a matter of course the sand will sift through the loose stones, and what does not get through by its own gravity, will be washed through by the first rain, and the pavement will drop to the rough, jagged stone. This matter has attracted the attention of the Croton Board, which will at once take some action to prevent the very serious damage and additional expense which the City must incur unless prompt measures are taken to remedy the difficulty.

ENVELOPES.

Envelopes: their History, Uses, Progress of Manufacture, &c.—Berlin Jones' Establishment.

From the Cosmopolitan Art Journal.

The little paper enclosure which we term "envelope," sustains such an important relation to our social, commercial, political, and moral world, as to render it eminently worthy of notice at our hands. It has now become the *vade mecum* of thought transportation—crossing seas, threading rivers, chasing up railways, exploring the solitary paths of the forest and plains, pursuing expresses and telegraphic messengers; it is almost everywhere doing, for rich and poor alike, its good offices and trusty services.

Thousands of hands are daily busy in its production—beautiful machinery is called into requisition to cheapen and perfect the processes—elegant stores are fitted up for its exclusive sale—large capital and the best business talent are absorbed in its trade; let let us look into its history, advert to its uses, detail the cunning processes of its manufacture—it will be a half hour spent agreeably and with profit.

We find, by reference to the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, London, 1754, that "envelope" was a term used to define a work of earth or fortification, sometimes in the form of a simple parapet, at others a small rampart with parapet. The engineers then used to inclose a camp, or exposed spot, with an envelope. The changes which this single word has undergone illustrate those modifications of meaning and application of words which are still going on in our language: from being a general term of wide signification it has now become a specific name for a specific thing.

The first use of the paper inclosure in its present shape was in France, by the perfumers who made envelopes for powders, paste, scents, which became highly popular in the generation of our grandfathers. As there is nothing new under the sun, we find the cunning Japanese have used the same inclosure for many generations, not only for the purposes of packing tooth powders, perfumes, &c., but also for our more modern uses as postal carriers.

Envelopes, as postal packages, came into use in Great Britain after the act of Parliament, August 17, 1839, regulating the rates of postage by weight instead of by the number of pieces. Since that time their use has become general, both by Government and by the people.

The availability of the envelope was early detected in this country; but our postal laws being hampered with the absurd regulation of charging postage upon the number of pieces, or sheets, instead of upon their weight, its use was restricted to notes and private inclosures, until the modification of the postal laws to charge postage by weight. This was by act of Congress, July 1, 1845—since which time the envelope has become a necessity, owing to its utility, its economy, its convenience, and its privacy.

Previous to that act, Mr. Pierson, of New-York, (in 1843,) commenced the manufacture of envelopes, by a hand-process, using little or no machinery. The process was so painstaking and slow as to make the cost of the article produced too great, and in consequence his business did not prosper. Mr. P. became discouraged, and for a time gave up the business.

In 1847, Jacob Berlin, (father of Henry C. Berlin, of the present firm of Berlin & Jones,) a man of sagacity and enterprise, purchased the little establishment of Mr. Pierson, and commenced the manufacture, on a larger scale and more improved modes, at No. 180 Fulton-street, New-York. Still the business did not prosper, and after a fair trial of a few months Mr. Berlin was ready to retire, discouraged. As he could not find a purchaser he had to keep his hands and machinery employed. A reward soon came. The apathetic public and Government began to call for envelopes for mail uses, and Mr. Berlin was unable to supply the demand.

In 1853 Mr. Berlin sold his entire business to Messrs. Wm. G. West and Henry C. Berlin, and retired with a competence earned in laudable enterprise. The new proprietors immediately increased their facilities for production, occupying the premises No. 67 Pine-street, New-York. These facilities proving insufficient, Mr. West, in 1854, built a large six story building, with basement and sub-cellars, in the rear of No. 120 William street, New-York, where the manufacture and sale were prosecuted with energy and success. In 1856 Mr. West retired, and the present firm of Berlin & Jones was formed.

In May, of that year, the new firm, to accommodate its immense business, moved its salesrooms to No. 134 William-street, where they still remain, commanding and directing a heavy trade. So greatly had the business increased in 1857 as to compel the removal of the factory to more spacious premises up town, where they have facilities for producing 600,000 per day, or 200,000,000 per year, of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as Business, Legal, Document, Detector, Embossed, Opaque Silvered, Wedding, Mourning, Drug, Pay, Cloth-lined and Business-Illustrated Envelopes. These figures show the magnitude of consumption of the article. At the salesroom a stock of from fifteen to twenty *millions* is always kept on hand to answer any demand. Orders come from all parts of the Union, the Canadas and Provinces, South America, West Indies, East Indies, and even from Europe. Prices vary, of course, with quality, size, &c.—running from sixty cents to sixty dollars per thousand. So steady has been the demand that even during the "panic" (1857–58) this manufactory did not discharge any of their regular hands.

As the process of manufacture is interesting, showing what ingenuity has been brought to bear in producing and cheapening the envelope, we will here briefly advert to it.

The old style of hand-making was laborious enough. First a pattern of the required size was made, and by this pattern the envelope was cut with hand-shears or chisels—girls doing the folding also by hand. One thousand per day was the ordinary turn-out for one set of hands! Now, a fine steel cutter, or die, does the work of cutting, the steam power applied being a two-horse power, which forces the cutter through from three hundred to five hundred sheets at one application. These sheets are made of specific surfaces for special kinds and sizes of envelopes, so that in cutting them there may be very little waste. When cut the open form of the envelope is carried to the "gummer," who gums the lappets with the adhesive, generally made of dissolved gum arabic. A good hand will gum from fifty to sixty thousand per day. After gumming, the still open envelopes are placed upon a series of sliding shelves to dry. By the aid of hot air, applied through steam-pipes, the drying occupies but a few moments. They are then borne to the folding machine, through which they are passed with great rapidity, coming out perfectly shaped and closed, ready for the counter's hands, who counts and bands them into packages of 25, after having discarded any that may not be perfectly folded and finished. With every second of time an envelope must be fed to the insatiate arms which extend to receive it, then withdrawn into the machine where the side and bottom flaps are pasted and folded over with an unerring precision, and pressed down to a perfect point upon the three impinging edges—the fourth flap being folded over but left unsealed. This is all done in a mere moment of time, and the envelope drops upon the table before the counter, ready for the bands and packing-box. Twenty-five are put in a package, and twenty packages in a box—making five hundred in each box. Those imperfect from any cause are laid aside and afterward sorted, packed and sold as inferior quality. There is a counting apparatus attached to the folding machine; but as it counts all, good and bad, it is not used by the manufacturers named—as they allow *no* imperfect work to go out as perfect.

After being boxed they are lowered to the labeling-room, where, after being again carefully examined, the boxes are labeled and stacked, ready for delivery.

It will be readily seen that these several processes, though apparently simple, still necessitate incredible watchfulness and care. The constant attendance of competent overseers is required to prevent any slighting or neglect of the operatives. The vast number of poor and imperfect envelopes constantly pushed upon the market, are from manufactories ordered with less care and expense.

As an instance of the extent to which the self-sealing envelope has been introduced, we may mention this interesting fact: In the year 1850, Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co., of New-York, manufactured from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds of wafers per day. Counting two thousand to the pound, we have about three millions per day, then manufactured and sold. Now, we learn, the amount called for is so small that but twenty-five pounds per day (or fifty thousand in number) are made—a falling off owing almost entirely to the substitution of the self-sealer for the wafer.

The stamped envelope is not so largely used as it was first supposed it would be, owing to the inconvenience of always obtaining them, to their danger of being soiled or lost, and to the fact that an accidental wrong direction destroys them for further use. Postage stamps have become a currency, equally valuable in all parts of the country, and are, hence, largely used for small remittances. This renders them more available than the stamped envelope, and hence they are more generally preferred.

The business of the manufacture of envelopes is overdone. Too many are engaged in it. As a consequence, the big fishes must consume the little ones—the small manufacturer must give way before the multiplied facilities, capital and business resources of the big establishments. We cannot find a better piece of advice to small producers than to *get out of the trade*. And, as indicative of what is coming, we may mention the fact that Berlin & Jones have lately reduced their prices fully 10 per cent. below those hitherto current for all grades of envelopes. Their immense facilities renders this great reduction feasible. The great public, which has to use and to pay for these useful articles, will not regret any reduction in their cost.

Numbers of "patent" envelopes have been put upon the market, but have all failed to success, for the reason that while they did *not* add to the security and convenience of the thing, they *did* add to its cost—in some cases very materially. This is the case of the newly introduced "ruled" envelope. It has simply three black lines printed on the inside of the lower lappet of the envelope. These lines show through, so as to enable a person to write the direction evenly by them, *before the letter is put in.* A business man wants no such school boy contrivance; and as the printing of the lines is a "patent," and adds materially to the expense of producing the envelope, it is not likely to have a very extensive "run."

The quantity of paper consumed in the manufacture is enormous. A large number of mills make paper exclusively for this business, employing many hundreds of people and heavy capital. The firm of Berlin & Jones alone consume from five to *ten tons* of mill paper per week, in their business! This amount is sometimes much exceeded, as in the case of heavy extra orders.

The trade living at a distance, who require supplies, in any amount, have only to write to the manufacturers (Messrs. Berlin & Jones) for samples and accompanying prices, when they will be furnished with the samples by which to make any order.

The Suicide at Weehawken.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Hoboken Police Station upon the body of the unknown man who was found at Weehawken, shot through the head, on Wednesday. No person appeared to identify the body, and a verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Star of the West—Health of the City—Marine News.

The United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. John McGowan, left New-Orleans on the morning of the 20th, at 8 o'clock, arrived at Havana on the 22d, at 5 P. M., and left the following morning at 10½ o'clock. She arrived at New-York yesterday, in the afternoon.

The *Star of the West* brings the Havana mail and 140 passengers.

Havana was perfectly healthy.

The United States Mail Steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived at Havana at 8 A. M., on the 23d. April 26, at 3 P. M., 65 miles north of Cape Hatteras, passed the steamship *Quaker City*, bound for Havana.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New-Orleans, Friday, April 27.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 14th inst. The news is unimportant.

There was nothing doing in sugar. Quotations were nominal, and holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. The exports of the week amounted to 62,000 boxes. The stock was 106,000 boxes.

Savannah, Friday, April 27.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived with Havana dates of the 25th. The Sugar market was depressed sales of No. 12 at 8½ reals; Molasses in fair demand at 3½@5 reals.

NEW-JERSEY.

A New Identification.—Mrs. Margaret Curley, of Boston, yesterday morning identified the features of the unknown woman found drowned in Jersey City, as those of her daughter, who has been missing for the last five weeks. She said that her child left home to seek a situation in New-York, but disappeared from her boarding-house, No. 111 Chrystie-street on the morning after her arrival in the city, since which time nothing has been heard of her. Mrs. Curley described accurately the contents of two unclaimed trunks which have been lying at the Stonington steamboat dépôt, and which belonged to her daughter. As others have identified the remains more positively than Mrs. Curley, it was thought best not to allow her to remove them for burial.

Another Body Found.—The dredging machine at work in the vicinity of the York-street dock, brought to the surface, yesterday afternoon, the body of an Irishman, about six feet in height, apparently between 40 and 50 years of age. A gentleman standing on the pier saw the body drop in the water from one of the buckets of the dredging machine, and notified Coroner Gaffney, who examined a few witnesses, and adjourned the case to Monday. The clothing on the body indicated that the deceased had been in the United States service.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Jumped out of a Window.—John McGuire, residing at No. 48 Main-street, jumped from a window in the second story of his residence, on Thursday night, to the side-walk. He had been indulging too freely with intoxicating liquors. The police took him up with both legs broken and carried him to the City Hospital.

The Late Burglary and Attempt to Murder.—The burglars who entered the house of Dr. Garrison, on Myrtle-avenue Plank Road, one night last week, and, after robbing the place, shot a man named Cox, who attempted to arrest them, are still at large. George and Daniel Ludlum, who were arrested on suspicion, could not be identified by Cox as the burglars, and they were accordingly discharged. Cox, who at first was supposed to be mortally wounded, is now out of danger.

Prospects of the Peach Crop of 1860.—From various quarters of the State we have the cheering tidings that the indications for a full, old-fashioned crop of the most delicious of our fruits are more favorable than they have been for several years. We are glad to learn that many orchards which have either not bloomed since 1856, or whose early promise has been blighted by early Spring frosts, now display a wealth of blossoms, and their owners are sanguine of obtaining a plenteous yield.—*Newark Mercury.*

[Advertisement.]

Turner Brothers, Manufacturers of Turner's Forest Wine Bitters, Blackberry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Cordials and Syrups of every description.

We use no stock in our manufacture except of the very finest quality.

Our goods improve by age, and keep in every climate, giving the wholesale dealers a decided advantage in keeping large stocks, as the improvement in quality will add more to their value than double the interest on the money. They are sold for export to nearly every country in the habitable globe, and very highly recommended for their extra quality and fine flavor by natives of the extreme North, as well as in the tropical climates, where fevers are prevalent.

This is the sixteenth year (1860) since establishing our business, (we are pleased to say.) In that time the same has increased over five hundred per cent., with the present increase at a much greater rate, and is now the largest and most extensive of anything of the kind either in Europe or America.

Sold by the principal merchants in nearly every town in the Union.

Turner Brothers, Proprietors, Nos. 350, 352, 354 and 356 Washington street, New-York.

Turner Brothers, Proprietors, Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Niagara-street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Turner Brothers, Proprietors, Corner Broadway and Front-street, San Francisco, Cal.

[Advertisement.]

House-cleaning—1st of May.—The first step to house-cleaning should be to exterminate the vermin; therefore, send for

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER,

or order the work done for you at No. 612 Broadway, and thus exterminate all rats, mice, roaches and bugs of every kind that may infest your house. It will surely remove all vermin, and thus enable you to cleanse your apartments. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents to $1. Beware of base imitations.

[Advertisement.]

Political.—The Charleston, Baltimore and Chicago Conventions will involve the country in a very heavy expense, and the hats that will be irreparably damaged in consequence will depend a good deal upon the quantity and quality of the whisky drank. Still, we have a Knox among us who will supply the politicians with new Hats at his usual price, at his well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Bear this in mind.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Gala Day at Barnum's.—They give three elegant entertainments to-day at Barnum's Museum—a wholly novel feature. One at 12 o'clock, (noon,) being a Juvenile Matinée, with a performance of "Jeanie Deans," at which children under ten are to be admitted at 10 cents each, and the parquet thrown open without extra charge to all visitors. "Still Water" is announced for this afternoon, and "Jeanie Deans" for to-night. Superb attractions these.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—When the strength and spirits are broken, every internal function disordered, the stomach torpid and relaxed, this wonderful medicine accomplishes its miracles, rescuing the sick from the shadow of impending death. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

Warner, Peck & Co.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—T. H. Bedington, wife and sister; Mrs. R. H. Bennett, infant and servant; Mrs. R. E. Brewster, sister and child; Mrs. S. W. Simonton and daughter, E. Simonton and servant, C. Simonton and 2 boys, Miss Carrere and sister, Capt. H. D. Wallen, B. F. Hastings, wife and child, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Scott, Capt. Davidson, wife and 4 children, Capt. Mugford, G. O. McMullen and wife, Geo. Howes, A. B. Lansing, Jos. S. Hess, G. W. Pope, J. Guerin, wife and infant; M. G. Reed, Rev. M. Emerson and wife, Mrs. J. G. Hatch and infant; Miss Atkins, Mrs. Whitney, child and servant; J. Pierce, Mrs. F. Reed and 4 children, S. Lazard, C. Watrous, wife and infant; Rev. Mr. Pearson, wife, and 2 children; Mrs. Hitchcock and daughter, A. Sheeper, wife, children and servant; Samuel Brannan, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Caroline S. D. Clark, Mr. Baldwin, wife and children; Mr. Hopkins, J. Johnson, Mr. Bucking, wife and 3 children; Mrs. Mott, H. Moore, C. Langley, wife, 2 children and servant; W. Melton, M. Kellogg, Miss McMinn, John Montgomery, A. Seligman, Mr. Spears and child, Mrs. L. Spears, S. Goss and wife, J. P. Tracy, Dr. Hector and boy, P. Bennett, H. P. Hubbard, J. Gill, wife and 2 children; Mrs. A. M. Covert and infant, S. N. Stranahan and wife, Mrs. E. W. Pierce and infant, Mrs. Severance and 3 children, Mrs. Welthy, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. E. McCain, Mrs. S. S. Cole and 2 children, W. H. Bughee, Mrs. Price and 2 children, Mrs. F. S. Wall and 2 children, Mrs. Morrison, Dr. Hollenbush, U. S. A., Mr. Edwards, wife and child; Mr. Sexton and wife, Col. E. M. Kern, Lieut. J. M. Brooke, U. S. N., Mr. Glaskin, wife, 2 children and servant; B. T. Lutz, N. P. Brown, Mrs. Nancy Woods, Major Porter, Lieut. Livingston, Mr. Stratton, two children and servant, Rev. Mr. Briggs, Mrs. S. A. Mayer, sister and two children, Mrs. A. Lawrence, two children and servant, Geo. Gordon, wife and daughter, Com. Tatnall, U. S. N., Master Brady, U. S. N., Lieut. De Haven, Lieut. Henry, Capt. Seymour, N. Brandon, H. Nathan, Alex. Ross, J. Jacobi, A. Ferari, C. Donini, J. Cosgrove, Mr. White and two children, J. C. Smith and wife, F. Poyard, L. Washburn, L. M. Reed, J. Mead, Mrs. Vincent and two children, P. Wilde, W. N. Price, W. H. Morris, R. F. Peckham, E. S. Breese, M. C. Christian, T. W. Botts, G. C. Ingraham, E. B. Havington, Dr. Long, M. Rockwell, C. W. Potinger, Mrs. Anderson, T. Heywood, C. Taylor, J. J. Inness, J. B. Bonnard, S. Stevens, E. B. Lindsay, R. Scammon and wife, V. Levi, W. Hover, R. Peazer and wife, E. Reynolds, wife and two children, S. M. Smith, D. Barstow, George Quick, M. Delancy, D. Dayton, B. Starr, F. Morse, S. J. Hopkins, George Beach, H. A. Riley, and 260 in the steerage.

April 27—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Mr. Lord and son, Mrs. Fermeuls, infant and servant; Miss Lattimer, Mrs. E. L. Beatty, H. Ball and lady, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Miss E. A. Biddle and three sisters, Thomas Clark, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Meldram and lady, G. Beattie, J. G. A. Vagt, C. Brown, Mr. Foissonnier, Mr. Riebery, F. W. Gray, W. Peel, T. Gaedoh, A. Dubue, J. Beatty, J. R. Beatty, Dr. S. G. White, Master D. DuBignon, C. C. Sebley, F. Chauncey, H. Dpmann, J. Mackenzie, B. B. Gould, Dr. S. D. Hill, H. B. Wilson and child, R. Clayton, John Huelin, J. M. Woodbridge, J. Jardin, R. A. Brook, Mr. Lane, J. Welsh, Mr. Dreset, J. A. Santers, G. Brigley, E. Musgrove, E. Bredt, E. Fuller, J. Bunting, Mr. Mercier, lady and two children; J. Campbell, Mr. Harrington, J. Blott, Mrs. Primson, J. Curtis, J. E. Dawson, Miss Girard, P. G. and J. Girard, T. Rogers, Mr. Darvil, S. F. West, A. Ermingildo, Master Lingen, J. Crawford—Total 77.

In steamship Star of the West, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. Mary Marsh, Mrs. Woodward and daughter, Paul Lobit, Rev. J. P. Dunyea, J. S. McClure, F. Gurbertsau and son, Paul Trilon, Anto. Como, J. Martin, Mrs. Post, 2 children and servant; Isaac Mills, Chas. H. Denison and lady, B. Gurberteau, wife and daughter; Mrs. Brando, Mr. Kidnair and sister, J. Veillemot, John Hildebrand, Miss Lydia Bean, Frank Roger, G. Dartigues, T. Talon and daughtr, N. Randall, J. T. Brown, W. F. Channing and wife, F. Ortis, Evans, Hy. Beyslop, W. H. Dempsey, J. A. L. Lemos, B. Fraw, C. Henwa, F. Bobt, C. Young, Capt. Ray, G. Petrie and wife, J. J. McMan, G. W. Planche, W. J. Worster, and 90 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets.... 6 52 | Moon sets.... 1 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 50 | Gov. Island. 1 39 | Hell Gate.... 3 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 27.

Cleared.

Steamships De Soto, Bullock, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co; Vigo, Moorehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Arago, Lines, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.

Ships Pacific, Hull, New Orleans, W. Nelson & Co.; David Brow, Berry, San Francisco, J. . Earle & Co.; Hope, Tucker, Hamburg, Geo. Stanton; Mary Ogden, Hathaway, San Francisco. Sutton & Co.; Detman, Hendrich, Hase, Hamburg, Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt; M. Wheeler, Whitman, Valparaiso, W. J. Forbes.

Barks J. A. Bishop, Manwany, Mobile, ——; Kotka, (Rus.,) Lindman, Newcastle, Funch & Meinke.

Brigs Caroline, Norton, Zaza, Simpson & Mayhew; B. Delano, Baxter, Indianola, Norcross & Prince; Claudia, Green, St. John, ——; A. Rowell, Rowell, Nuevitas, Miller & Houghton; Amelia and Celestina, Monti, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Schooners Osprey, (Br.,) Murphy, Jacmel, Kunardt & Co.; S. T. King, Clendmin, Calais, Simpson & Mayhew; Helen, (Br.,) Roberts, Picton, C. H. Trundie; Golden Fleece, Young, Philadelphia, A. Howes; J. W. Congdon, Williams, San Juan, Nic., ——; J. F. Parker, Williston, Providence, master; F. Decker, Watrous, Hartford, master; Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Newell, Halifax, H. G. Donovan.

Sloops Genius, Jones, Hartford, master; E. A. Jane, Christie, Bridgeport, master.

Barge Minnesota, Meeker, Baltimore, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool April 14, via Queenstown 15, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arr. off Castle Garden at 4:10 A. M. April 14, at 4:15 P. M., passed steamship City of Manchester, hence bd in. 14th, off Bell Buoy, passed steamship Jura, hence bd. in. 15th, 5 A. M., 20 miles N E. of Tuskar, passed steamship Canada, bd. in. 26th, 7:15 A. M., 230 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Persia, hence. Took a pilot from No. 14 26th, 140 miles E of Sandy Hook.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall April 19, with specie and 550 passengers to D. B. Allen. The Northern Light arr. at Aspinwall April 13, at 4 A. M., making the passage in 7 days and 16 hours. The Golden Age arr. at Panama the 19th, at 7 A. M. The Northern Light left the same evening. The U. S. storeship Falmouth, from New-York April 1, arr. at Aspinwall the 16th.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 26th, at 1 P. M., passed a schooner ashore 15 miles N. of Hogg Island.

Steamship Star of the West, McGowan, New-Orleans 20th inst., via Havana 23d, at 10:30 A. M., with mdse., the U. S. mails, and 140 passengers.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Fidelia, Bessling, Liverpool March 8, with mdse. and 265 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Two deaths, one birth. No date, lat. 43, lon. 48, passed ship Western Ocean, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Bark Pentucket, Leighton, Zaza, Cuba, 25 ds., with sugar and honey to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly and easterly gales.

Bark Helicon, Gregory, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Calvin Adams. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Bark Northwood, Hillert, Malaga 35 ds., with fruit, &c., to Grund & Westervelt.

Bark Sebra, Crooker, (of Boston,) Staples, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark War Hawk, (Br.,) Harris, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to E. Kubira.

Brig Calmuck (of Machias,) Johnson, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, April 7, with sugar to Simpson & Mayhew. Sld. in co. with brig Black Squall, for Philadelphia. The C. has experienced very heavy weather; sprung foretopmast and foreyard split sails, &c. April 17, off Cape May, took pilot from boat Washington, No. 4.

Brig James Stewart, (Br., of Greenock,) Taylor, Rio Janeiro March 10, with coffee to John B. Thompson. Sld. in co. with bark Amazon, for Baltimore.

Brig L. Lacoste, (of Bangor,) French, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. J. Forsyth, Holmes, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. John Snow, Shaw, Eastport 12 ds., with laths and fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. Civilian, Lawrence, Norwich 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Gen. John Cropper, Tucker, Virginia 3 ds., with grain.

Schr. S. L. Tilley, (Br.,) Willingale, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Castilian, Bellaty, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Sloop Renzie, Briggs, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Sloop Alfred Richards, Tucker, Saugerties 2 ds., with stone.

SAILED—Steamship De Soto, for Havana and New-Orleans.

BELOW—Brem. bark Industrie, Hilcken, Browershaven March 7. Also, 1 ship and 1 brig.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, April 27, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, April 27, sunset.—Ship White Pigeon (J. Randall & Co.'s signal) is passing in by the Hook. One of Cromwell's propellers is coming in over the Bar. Ship Chancellor, for Liverpool, passed out over the Bar at 12 M.; ship Pacific, for New-Orleans, at 5:25 P. M. Wind light, S. W. Weather clear.

BOSTON, April 27.—Arr. schr. Mobile, Howes, from New-Orleans. Below, brig Manzoni, from Cardenas.

Notice to Mariners.

The schr. Excelsior will, after this date, be removed at the entrance of Galveston Harbor in the same location recently occupied by the U. S. Light Vessel, and exhibit a clear white light at her mainmast head, visible at a distance of five miles in clear weather.

(Signed) E. P. HUNT.
Galveston, April 18. Agent of the Underwriters.

Spoken, &c.

Aurora—bark, from Messina for Philadelphia, April 6, lat. 25, lon. 39.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—April 12, sld Am. brig Three Sisters, Cienfuegos; 14th, do do. Arabella, New-York; do. bark Justina, St. Jago de Cuba; do. schr. Maryland, Carthagena; 16th, do. do. Petrel, Baltimore. 17th, do. brig Ocean Belle, Baltimore. Arr., April 14, Am. bark Magdalena, New-York; 13th, Am. steamer Northern Light, Tinklepaugh New-York; 14th, Am. schr. Petrel, San Blas; Am. steamer Daniel Webster, Havana; 15th, Am. brig Romarice, Baltimore; Br. schr. Rachel Porte Bello; Fr. brig Joseph Robert, Bordeaux; U. S. storeship Falmouth, New-York; 18th, Br. brig Los Amigos, New-York.

At Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, April 7, bark Nazarene Follansbee, ldg. for New-York; brig Ocean Spray, Stubbs, hence, dischg.

SPRING CLOTHING.
AT
EVANS
66
AND
68
FULTON-ST.,
BETWEEN
GOLD AND CLIFF STS.,

At this extensive Warehouse may be found one of the largest and most comprehensive stock of MEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING IN THE UNION.

COMPLETE CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,
At $8, $10, $11, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18 and $20.

OVER 5,000 CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
At $3, $3 50, $4, $5, $5 50, $6, $6 50, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $12.

An endless variety of FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,
At $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 and $6.

The largest stock of BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS in the City,
At $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, $13, $14, $15, $16, $18 and $20.

CASSIMERE VESTS........................$1 to $3
SILK, SATIN AND OTHER VESTS.......... 2 to 5

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED LADIES.—Accurate and detailed information in reference to divorces, the causes for which they can be procured, the steps necessary to be taken, &c., may be obtained by addressing Mrs. C. B. V., Box No. 163 *Times* Office. The most entire confidence may be relied upon.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F. TIUS, *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE lower part of a handsome house consisting of seven rooms, with gas and bath. Apply at the premises, No. 11 Vandam-st., half a minute's walk from cars and omnibuses.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 188 East 13th-st., in perfect order, gas, bath-room &c., &c; rent, $650. Inquire of SAMUEL JOYCE, No 680 Broadway, or No. 118 East 17th-st.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Interesting from our Japan Correspondent.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS IN CALIFORNIA, THE AMERICANS IN JAPAN, &c.

From Our Own Correspondents.

YEDO, (Japan,) Monday, Dec. 5, 1857.

It is now nearly three weeks since I left Kanagawa for the purpose of delivering to our Minister Resident at Yedo the letters forwarded to me from the Secretary's Department just before setting sail for the East. I found Mr. HARRIS on my arrival somewhat indisposed, though not confined to his bed. He is still ailing, and I am satisfied that his ill-health is to be attributed to a too close confinement to the house. This I believe to be more a matter of policy than inclination, and arises from his desire to sustain, in the eyes of this people, the dignity of the country which he represents, as the importance of a man is estimated in a very great degree among the Japanese by the seclusion which he entertains, as is exemplified first of all in the two Emperors, one of which is said never to go out, and the other but two or three times a year. Though Mr. HARRIS does not find it necessary to carry the thing quite so far as this, yet he has not been out of his compound over a dozen times since his arrival here the 1st of July last, when he came to reside at the Capitol of the Empire.

It is with much satisfaction that I contemplate the fact of my country being the first to send an accepted representative, who was to reside at the Capital of this strangely constituted nation. The success of the recent negotiation, by which this new state of things has been brought about, is due, not so much to national, as individual tact and foresight, for no sooner was Mr. HARRIS and his Secretary fairly ashore at Symode, than the man-of-war which brought them left the Japanese waters, and not until a major part of the arduous task of convincing the Japanese of their error in shutting themselves out from intercourse especially connected with other countries was accomplished, did any of our armed vessels again appear in these waters. Of the provisions of the treaty finally concluded by Mr. HARRIS with the Japanese, I presume you are, ere this, aware, as they have, I doubt not, before this been published in the United States. Directly on the heels of this, and within three months, England, Russia, France and Holland negotiate treaties with the Japanese, taking that of Mr. HARRIS as a model, and with few exceptions adopting it entire. The Swiss and Belgians both have their agents at Kanagawa awaiting an opportunity to present the claims of other countries to the Court at Yedo for an extension to them of the same privileges that they have conceded to the other five Powers. As yet only America, England and France have representatives residing at Yedo with consular agents in the different ports open for trade. They and their suite, in all numbering about a dozen persons, compose the foreign residence here, and in fact the only ones that have ever really lived in Yedo.

Each occupy a temple furnished by the Japanese Government, which being fitted up with a few articles of foreign furniture, are very comfortable residences, though preserving the Japanese style of paper doors and matted floors. Notwithstanding the diplomatic agents with which Japan has opened communication are permitted to reside here, it is not till 1862 that any other foreigners will be allowed to visit the place, even as guests at the legations, unless in some way connected with the Government, either as bearer of dispatches, or by men-of-war that may come up to communicate with the representatives here.

To all appearances, the immense scale on which foreigners conduct or propose to conduct trade in the several ports open by the late treaty, is what neither the Japanese Government nor people were prepared for. Having shut themselves out from the civilized world for near 200 years, they seemed not to know the value of what little surplus they had of their own productions, as compared with the same articles in other countries, and when they brought them forward for sale, what they considered a fair price, according as the law of supply and demand had regulated it among themselves, was so far below what the same thing would bring in other countries, that the profit realized on the first cargoes taken away, even to the short distance of China, were from 200 to 500 per cent. The consequence was, that large amounts of capital were sent over with agents, for the most part, of old, established firms in Hong-Kong and Shanghai, to be invested in Japanese products—those proving the most profitable being sea-weed, rape-seed oil, raw and manufactured silk. Gold even became an article of commerce, as a kobang, containing, as assayed at our mint, $4 44 of gold, could be bought for $1 33 of silver. Thousands of dollars were made in this way in a few weeks. As a natural consequence of the exportation of gold out of the country, the comparative valuation of the two metals soon began to approach the standards as entertained in other parts of the world, and now the kobang cannot be obtained for less than $2 66. The Japanese Government becoming alarmed at the amount of the precious metal that was being carried out of the country, and not being able under the treaty to prevent foreigners from buying, have been and are now trying what can be done in the way of preventing their own people from selling it, and several imposements have been made in consequence of a non-compliance with the supposed restrictions. One thing is quite certain, that comparatively little can now be bought, not but there is plenty for sale, but the holders dare not part with it, and what is equally true is that the Government is secretly coining the kobang (the principal form in which gold has been selling) with a greatly increased amount of alloy, and these they are pushing into circulation, at the same time quietly drawing in the standard coin as on the advent of foreigners. For a time the people of Shanghai showed strong symptoms of gold fever, and quite a number came over to the diggings with large amounts of capital, but after a delay of a few weeks carried the most of it back with them.

The treaty stipulated that for the first year the Japanese Government should furnish their own in exchange for foreign coin in order to facilitate the operations of trade, as the people would be some time in getting acquainted with the promiscuous foreign coins which they had stipulated to receive weight for weight. This they have in direct violation of the treaty failed to do, and instead of changing for the merchants anything like a reasonable amount for conducting their business, it is doled out to them at the rate of $20 to $35 per man daily, they pretending that they can do no more, and that they are unable to recoin the Mexican dollars faster. No one for a moment believes this to be true, but as a means seized upon by the Japanese Government to obstruct trade, and to prevent the exportation of such products as have been most freely offered for sale; and still more, the Government has also, as the Japanese say themselves, issued an edict forbidding them to sell over a certain amount daily of these things which have formed the principal objects of trade heretofore. Thus the treaty which stipulates that no obstructions shall be put in the way of a legal trade is in many respects a dead letter. Our representative here, as well as those of the English and French, are sending in to the Japanese powers that be almost daily protests against the entire disregard of many of the most important provisions of the treaty stipulations, and get as satisfaction promises and solemn assurances of a full correction of their violated faith, which are not heard of afterwards. When they do attempt to give a reason, which is rare, for their failure to perform their promises, they are not unfrequently of the most frivolous, not to say ridiculous character. For example:

Some four weeks since the Emperor's jalais burned to the ground, His Imperial Majesty (by the way, a boy about fifteen) and the whole household escaping unharmed. A few days afterwards the three representatives here were notified by an official letter from the Japanese Government that, in consequence of the great disaster that had befallen the nation from the burning of the jalais, and the demand for workmen to rebuild it, &c., in all the ports open and elsewhere the price of labor would be increased; also that of lumber, wood, rice, coffee, &c. Particular stress, however, was laid on their inability to furnish for some time to come (though the mint did not suffer) the usual amount of their own coin at the dépôt of exchange. Here lay the gist of the communication, as they thought thus to have in the above disaster an excuse for not doing what the treaty stipulated, and thus strike at the very root of successful trade of foreigners with their people. The whole secret, if it may be so called, is, that the Japanese Government, as represented in the hereditary princes or Dimeos, is and has been at heart opposed to the admission of foreigners into their country on any terms. Though Mr. HARRIS, by his superior tact and ability, succeeded in making quite a satisfactory treaty with them, and in the absence of anything like a show of force, yet they were convinced that the day was not far distant when they would be obliged to give up their seclusion, kept up so rigidly for so long a time, and that their honor would be saved by negotiating quietly, and with a single man, what they would ere long be forced to do under the guns of a fleet of foreign men-of-war. It is a fact that every one of those composing the Cabinet of State at the time the treaty was signed have been disgraced, as they term it, or turned out of office, and the new Ministry are throwing every obstacle in the way that they possibly can to obstruct the regular progress and extension of trade with other countries.

In all personal interviews of our representatives with the Government, with few exceptions, there has been an appearance, at least, of good feeling existing between individuals. It is the same where private citizens have come in direct contact with the Japan Government officers; and none, from the highest to the lowest, have given any open evidence of their desire to clear the country of us, though no one doubts but that the Government would be exceeding glad to do so. The people generally, I do not believe, entertain any such feelings towards foreigners. It seems to be against the trading portion of the foreign population that any interference exists in the legitimate pursuits of any living here, and everything is as quiet and goes on as smoothly as if in our own country. Even Missionaries, who are known to be such, and against whom it was anticipated they would exhibit a special antipathy, are treated with much deference, and have been provided, through the Government itself, with temples for residences, for which a not unreasonable rent is charged, as they are the best constructed buildings in Japan, and usually in the middle of a large enclosure, planted with trees. I have one that is being fitted up for my residence, which, when completed, would not be considered, by any means, an undesirable place even in a civilized country. But I will close this long letter and defer, till another time, the sketch which I propose to give you of what I have, and am seeing of this interesting city. Respectfully yours, D. B. S.

The Japanese in California.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY OF TWENTY DIGNITARIES AND FIFTY-TWO SERVANTS—CRUISE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER POWHATAN—HOW THE JAPANESE MANAGED ON THE VOYAGE—A VISIT ON BOARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 30, 1860.

The Japanese Embassy is here at last,—20 dignitaries and 52 servants,—72 in all, stopping within our harbor for a few days, while the *Powhatan* goes up to Benicia to coal up and enjoy some few repairs. But first about the steamer that brings them.

The first-class side-wheel steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. PEARSON, steamed into our harbor and dropped anchor at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, flying at her main the Japanese flag, a white ground with red centre, at her mizzen the broad pennant of Flag-officer TATNALL, and at her peak the Stars and Stripes. She left Kanagawa, (Japan,) on the 13th of February, with the intention of coming direct to San Francisco, but getting short of coal when in the longitude of the Sandwich Islands, she bore away to Honolulu, which port she entered on the 5th of March, and left again on the 18th. For bravely facing the drift of all terrestrial things, steering eastward while the earth was tumbling over to westward, they were rewarded with one day more in the month of February, to wit thirty, than the rest of the world enjoyed. Her officers ask the commercial world to note that their "first-class steamer" went in and out of the Honolulu harbor without waiting for the tide to rise. The *Powhatan* comes in in excellent trim, leaking a little, but expecting to be ready by Wednesday of next week to proceed to Panama with her strange company on board. She left Norfolk for the East India station on the 11th of December, 1857. Her first mission of honor was to convey ex-President PIERCE to Madeira, which island they reached on the 27th of December. In July, 1858, she took Consul HARRIS from Simoda up to the Bay of Jeddo; the treaty between the United States and Japan was signed on board the *Powhatan*. In March, 1859, she took Commissioner WARD to the Gulf of Pecheli, and the officers who accompanied the Commissioner to Peking in the handsomest carriages the country could afford, expressed a good deal of indignation on learning that the world in general, and the pictorial papers in particular, had made merry over them as conveyed to the Imperial capital "in a box." They showed a ground plan of the quarters awarded them there, and detailed the entertainments and courtesies extended to them as the most flattering and considerate. This last errand is more extraordinary than any other on which this diplomatic vessel has been sent—to convey seventy-two Japanese subjects, representing almost every rank in the Empire, into the heart of a country at their antipodes—people from a land whose home policy has been unaltered until now since the time of the expulsion of the Jesuits, when by an imperial decree the Japanese junks were ordered to be built with open sterns, on purpose to make them unseaworthy, except for coasting voyages.

During the whole cruise the *Powhatan* has lost but six men, four by cholera, one drowned accidentally in Kanagawa Bay, and one by pneumonia. This one, by pneumonia, was an "ordinary seaman," FREDERICK E. THOMPSON, aged 22, of New-Haven, who died Jan. 24, 1860, and was buried at Yokohama.

You may remember that the bark *Onward* brought a report that the sailors of the steamer at the port last named murdered a Japanese. The only foundation for the story was, that some of the tars while on shore went on a bender, were arrested and locked up by the authorities until sobered.

They report that the Japanese Government had commenced stamping Mexican dollars, to make them legal currency,—a great desideratum hitherto. The rumored difficulties in the way of trade, they fancy have been greatly exaggerated.

The Japanese butler of Mr. ALLCOCK, the British Minister at Jeddo, had been murdered by some of his countrymen to whom he had given great offence. The matter being a sort of family affair, Mr. ALLCOCK had not waked up the British lion on account of it.

But I know your readers are impatient to exercise their jaws over the hard names of the Embassy. Among them there goes a rumor that one is a prince of the blood, but which it is I know not, only that it is neither of the first three named, though they are all princes by inheritance. Following is the list:

Simme-Bujen-no-Kami—First Ambassador.
Muragake-Awage-no-Kami—Second Ambassador.
Ogure-Bungo-no-Kami—Chief Censor (or Adviser to the Ambassador.)
Morito Okataro—Vice Governor.

Nauruse Gensiro, Skuhara Ihugoro,	Officers of the first rank belonging to the Ambassadors.
Hetaka Keisabuto, Osakabe Tetstaro,	Officers of the first rank belonging to the Censor.
Matsmoto Sannosuo, Josida Sagasaimo,	Officers of inferior rank belonging to the Ambassadors.
Masudu Sunjuro, Tuge Horingoro,	Under officers of the Vice Governor.
Kuri Sima-hicohatsiro, Sewo-Sawa-Scogero,	Under officers of the Censor.
Namura Gohatsuro,	Officer and Chief Interpreter.
Tateish Tukujuro, Tateish Onegero,	Interpreters.
Meodaka, Moramaya, Cowasaki,	Doctors.

Officers, 20; servants, 52—Total, 72.

The Ambassador-in-Chief, SIMME, Prince of the Province of Bujen, is, at home, but little above in rank, the next two on the list. These three are of the rank of Governor, and if they should ever get as far as New-York, Captain RYNDERS should salute them with the Governor's seventeen guns. He is a noble-looking, intelligent man, some 5 feet 9 inches in height, and wore, yesterday, a richly-embroidered robe of silk. When his servants approach him they prostrate themselves; then rising slowly, with bowed heads, present their request. As a delicate compliment to their hosts, on board ship, he makes it a practice to invite any persons of the least rank, on coming into his presence to "take a seat," albeit the seat most natural would be the floor. The second Ambassador is said to belong to the Conservative Party at home, it being the custom to balance the Radicalism of the favorite by a man who sails on the opposite tack. He is the Prince of the Province of Awage. The third in order is OGURE, Prince of Bungo, "The Censor." At the Sandwich Islands the Government organ offended him by literally translating his title as "The Spy." He is the Secretary, the reporter of proceedings for the Emperor; and to his Royal master he sent home a full report, from Honolulu, of all that happened down to the day of sailing. It is gratifying to see how high in rank "Our Own Correspondent" stands in the islands of lacquered ware and fancy furniture. The fourth is MORITO OKATARO, Treasurer of the concern, one of the Emperor's counsellors.

All whose names are of sufficient consequence to enjoy the dignity of print above, dress more or less magnificently, with shaven crowns and hair glistening with pomatum, gathered and tied over the region of Philoprogenitiveness, and the remainder greased and rolled into one round sum like a balance, and laid fore and aft over the crown, tip foremost; with sandals (no shoes) fastened by a cord between the toes and around the ankles. When Lieut. BROOKE was formally introduced to the company yesterday, only three of the dignitaries seemed to act as principals, the rest falling back and taking no part.

The rank and file, the servants of high and low degree, looked marvellously, to the naked eye, like our Chinese—dressed in all free and easy styles, but all, except the barefooted, wearing sandals; and all, but those whose heads were clean shaved, wearing their hair after Prince SIMME's fashion. The most prevalent style was loose blue breeches, exposing the legs, and a black gown. They were in the galley, frying thin slices of potatoes and parsnips; in the cabins squatting on the floor, having their hair combed, lying along side of portable furnaces, drinking tea as fast as the kettle boiled, smoking little pipes of tobacco, three or four whiffs exhausting a pipe, reading books in their own language, whose pictures, so far as I examined, were as grossly vulgar as the engravings were wretched; sleeping in their bunks, or walking up and down lazily with a bow and a word of courtesy for any man who noticed them. On the voyage almost the whole ship was surrendered to them. The Captain's cabin held the first officials, and their body servants. The head-men dined daily with the Captain, but had their other meals prepared by their own cooks. Rice and fish were the principal diet, water they drank sparingly, but tea forever. State-rooms on the upper deck were put up for the accommodation of the inferiors, while between-decks was stowed their interminable baggage, and boxes by the score, in which were stowed presents for the Government. Among these are said to be some curious arms, and some breech-loading rifles and pistols of Japanese manufacture, patterned after and improved upon certain fire arms that Com. PERRY presented them. Several suffered a good deal from sea-sickness on the voyage, but the officers talk extravagantly of the peaceful disposition, gentlemanly behavior of all the party. Their superior intelligence, the *Powhatan* people are loud about—so quick at figures, at sketching, at copying drafts and calculating effects. Mr. WOOD, the Chaplain, found himself unwittingly surrounded by a troop of students in the English language; apt scholars, too, he pronounced them, and many of them already able to manage easy reading and to write brief, simple English sentences. Besides the two official interpreters several had grown up since commencing the voyage into tolerable expounders to their brethren of the Yankee dialects.

On Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, a splendid aurora lit up the northern heavens; almost to a man the Japanese turned out to see the novel appearance, and some shivered in their sandals as they asked if it meant any terrible calamity a coming. The Point Bonita Light was the marvel of Thursday night, which attracted all attention. The Ambassadors say they must not stay more than a month at Washington, which will give them time to see Broadway, and be in at some of your great railroad accidents, or steam factory explosions, to be daguerreotyped, served up in the Pictorials, their perpendicularity tested at the Astor House, to have speeches hurled at them by Mayor WOOD, and to afford some relief to your Aldermen of their oppressive palaver. If Uncle Sam grudges the expense of paying their bills, they have lots of Mexican dollars to foot their own.

They all stuck by the steamer, whose wheels were again in motion, and her bows pointed toward Mare Island, by 11 o'clock yesterday. They will probably be back, by aid of the steam cutter in port, to look up San Francisco, and be lionized briefly to-morrow. The *Powhatan* will be in readiness to carry them to Panama next week. Her Purser goes down in the next steamer to secure a special train to take them across to Aspinwall, whence the *Roanoke* will carry them to Washington.

The first telegraphic message that a Japanese ever got was sent up from San Francisco to the Admiral on board the corvette *Candinmarro*, at Mare Island, bearing our last week's lion the news that his distinguished countrymen were some twenty miles outside the Golden Gate, as he read the message.

The *Powhatan* brought Sandwich Island papers to the 17th of March, but the burden of the story is the Japanese. The King had fitted up the Dulvit House for their accommodation, and the Queen's own carriages were at their disposal. On the 9th of March His Majesty held a court for their reception, when equal honors were paid to the Embassy and to Commodore TATNALL and his officers. When the King retired the Queen did the honors. Next day, the Japanese, in their best embroideries, were at home to the calls of the King, and many pleasant speeches passed between the Konakas and the Japanese. Admiral TATNALL was honored by a ball given by the United States Commissioner, Mr. BORDEN, by another given by Dr. GUILLON, and by still another at the hands of the Honolulu Rifles. On the 16th a deputation of British-born residents invited him and his men to a fourth grand ball in token of their esteem and admiration of the gallantry and humanity toward their countrymen in the disastrous affair of Pei-ho last year, which courtesy the Commodore could only thank them for, without accepting, as the *Powhatan* was chafing already at her cables to be off.

Just in town little is stirring. J. WALTER WALSH, publisher of the *Sunday Varieties*, has been found guilty of libeling a citizen, but is not yet sentenced.

Dr. CHASE's second trial on charge of adulterating the acids to be used by the Branch Mint, has been on nearly two weeks, and was given to the jury last night. They are still out.

The *Golden Age* arrived from Panama with passengers from New-York and New-Orleans on the 5th of March, Tuesday afternoon. So soon as Dr. RABE, the Pacific Railroad man, got hold of the NEW-YORK TIMES containing SEWARD's speech, he had 10,000 copies struck off for gratuitous circulation.

The next steamer out charges, for passage to New-York, in the first cabin, $250; in the second cabin, $175; in the steerage, $125.

An article in the *Bulletin* of the 26th—a copy of which I inclose—has excited a good deal of attention here among mercantile and moneyed men. Its purpose is to show that, in consequence of the immense silver discoveries in Washoe, and the demand for silver bullion for China and India, New-York is likely to become, to a certain extent, the centre of exchange between Asia and the commercial world, and San Francisco the clearing-house and adjuster of all differences. In order to secure these advantages we need a line of steamers across the Pacific, which it seems as if the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by aid of a little assistance from Congress, might readily furnish. GLAUCUS.

The Americans in Japan.

Official correspondence between Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. ALCOCK, the British Consul-General in Japan, and between the latter and the Consular officers of his jurisdiction, which has been presented to Parliament, affords a view of all that has taken place in Japan, with reference to the opening of the trade of that country to the nations of the West, from June last to the commencement of the present year. Mr. ALCOCK took up his residence at Yedo in July, about the same time as Mr. HARRIS, the American Minister. The earlier portion of the correspondence refers chiefly to the commencement of trade, the currency difficulties, and the interruption of commerce, as related in dispatches which have already been published, through the misconduct of the foreign merchants. The two attacks on Mr. HEUSKIN, in August, are thus related:

"Mr. HEUSKIN, the acting Secretary to the American Legation, while quietly walking his horse through the city, and speaking to his groom, was assaulted by one of three officers, and received a violent blow across the body from an umbrella. The two companions of the assailant helped him to make his escape into a house. A few days later, the same gentleman, riding again near the centre of the city, in company with the Dutch Consul, M. DE GRAAF, was assailed with stones, not by a few idle boys, but by a mob, in open day, and with such persistent violence that they were obliged to retreat. What made this outrage the more unpardonable and significant was the fact that it was in the heart of the city, in open day, and in the presence of two officers, or ward constables ostensibly accompanying the strangers, who kept on in front, and ignored the whole proceeding."

Considering that these outrages were tolerated, if not excited by the Japanese Government, as part of a policy of obstruction and discouragement to foreign trade and intercourse, Mr. HARRIS and Mr. ALCOCK remonstrated energetically with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, in reply, expressed his regret, and promised that more strict orders should be given to the authorities—at the same time excusing the Japanese to some extent, on the ground of their not being accustomed to see foreigners. Shortly afterwards occurred the murder of a Russian officer and a sailor, when Count MOURAVIEFF demanded an ample apology from the Government, the dismissal of the Governors of Yokuhama, the execution of the assassins, and a perpetual guard over a mortuary chapel marking the graves of the victims. These demands were granted, except so far as the murderers were concerned, whom the authorities declared themselves unable to trace. After this the police took care that foreigners should not be molested, and the only subsequent outrage was the murder of a Chinese servant of Mr. LOURIERS, which could not be positively traced to political motives.

The Russians seem to have been more successful than other nations in more respects than one. Temples are, in all Japanese towns, the great resource for the accommodation of strangers who, by rank or official position, have claims on the local authorities. At Hakodadi, to which place a British Consul was appointed in October, there are four of these buildings. Two were already in the possession of the Russian Consul and his staff; a third had been appropriated to the commercial agent of the United States and an American merchant; and the fourth, and best, was being prepared for the new Governor of the place. Although the Russian Consul had resided there nearly twelve months, his accommodations were of the most miserable kind, and his tenement far from rain-proof, although the temples have the rare advantage of tiled roofs. The Americans in the court yard of the third temple were still worse lodged, and without the consolation which appeared to support the Russian, that he was engaged in the erection of four excellent and commodious houses on a site of his own choice, commanding a fine view of the Bay. The fourth temple was, after some demur, conceded to the British Consul. Beyond lead, (which is said to be only sufficient for the native demand,) sulphur, and furs, there seems nothing for export at Hakodadi; and the place being a mere fishing village, little demand for imports. An American took a cargo of cotton and woolen goods to the amount of $60,000, a quantity so disproportioned to the possible wants of the place, that the greater part had to be reëxported to China. Mr. ALCOCK found one British merchant resident there, and two Americans, one of whom was about to leave for San Francisco. There had been thirty whalers anchored in the Bay, twenty-nine of which were Americans, and one French. The Russian Consul had arranged for a monthly communication with Yedo by means of gun-boats, on the understanding that the British should establish a similar communication between Yedo and Nagaski. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have supplied the link wanting between the latter place and Shanghai by a bi-monthly steamer.

Although the persons of foreigners became more secure after the bold behavior of Count MOURAVIEFF, supported by the strong remonstrances of Mr. HARRIS and Mr. ALCOCK, trade and intercourse seem to have been little advanced. The opposition appears to come from the damios, or great chiefs of the empire, who are understood to have put strong pressure upon the Government, although not in time to prevent the ratification of the treaties. Mr. ALCOCK is far from sanguine as to the results of what has been done, and writes on the 7th of January last somewhat gloomily:

"With a perpetual menace of assassination on the one hand, and of incendiarism on the other," says he, "while earthquakes almost every week shake the houses to their foundations, I cannot say the post of diplomatic agent in Yedo is to be recommended for nervous people, and the most sanguine and bold of temperaments are likely to find their chief source of congratulations, at the end of any given term, in the fact that they have not allowed their country to be drifted into a war by any of the endless causes of collision which nearly every day brings; certain, that if at one point there shall be subject of rejoicing, in another there will be still more grievous cause of complaint. Thus, at Yokuhama, on the 5th, a fire broke out in the part of the wooden settlement occupied by foreigners, and the whole place narrowly escaped destruction. Fortunately it was in the day time, and nothing could be more admirable than the conduct of the authorities, and of the population under their orders. Everything was done to stop the progress of the flames, and property was efficiently protected. Scarcely had I time to thank the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and express the satisfaction it afforded me to receive such a report, than a dispatch is received from Her Majesty's Consul at Nagasaki, informing me that a fire had occurred out there on the 25th December in a block of houses occupied by a British and an American firm, where all the circumstances were painfully reversed. It was the third fire within the year; in each case foreign property was alone involved, and incendiarism the apparent cause. In every case there had been a total absence of protection or assistance from the authorities. All the property that was not destroyed by the fire was shamefully and openly plundered, some of the police present being themselves engaged in stealing. By this last fire, British and American property to the amount of some $250,000 has been lost."

Mr. ALCOCK is of opinion that the progress of trade with Japan will depend very much on the future relations of the treaty Powers with China, the repulse of the British at the Peiho having encouraged the hostile damios in their opposition to intercourse with foreigners. Lord J. RUSSELL counsels patience and moderation. In reference to a menace of war which had been made by Mr. ALCOCK, he says:

"If the grievances are not redressed, and war is not made, the character of the British Government is in some degree impaired; if war is made to enforce the observance of a commercial treaty, we run the risk of engaging in protracted hostilities, and of earning a reputation for quarreling with every nation of the East. Time and patience may remove many of the difficulties of which you complain. The Japanese may well be jealous of Europeans, who insult their usages and carry away their gold. You should endeavor rather to soothe differences than to make and insist upon peremptory demands. Our intercourse is but newly begun; it should not be inaugurated by war."

This was written before the receipt of Mr. ALCOCK's last dispatch, which probably would not, however, have affected his lordship's views of the matter.

The Duke of Cambridge—His Income, and Campaign in the Crimea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say that I think your London correspondent has been misinformed in respect to much of what he states regarding the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. The income of that Prince, including all that he receives from the State to support the royal dignity, and his salary as Commander-in-Chief and Ranger of the Parks, does not much exceed £20,000 per annum, and, having of late purchased much land, he is not able to be as charitable as his heart dictates. He is very unostentatious in his bounty, and I know of many instances in which he has been remarkably generous. He has five children to educate and put forth in the world, as they, being illegitimate, will get nothing from the country. He is prudent, and incurs no debts whatever.

With reference to his weeping at the battle of the Alma, it is quite true that he was much overcome when he saw the friends and companions of his youth falling around him; but it is equally true that he kept the remnant of the Brigade up to the work by his perpetual presence, and was always in the thickest of the fight. I have now before me a letter from one of the Generals who fought throughout the Crimea, (Sir DE LACY EVANS,) eulogizing the intrepidity of the Duke at the Alma and Inkermann. His Royal Highness' health suffered from the climate and the unwonted toil, and he was obliged to go to England to recover. Every one lamented his departure, and when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, the whole army rejoiced, for they knew that they had gained a chief who was at once brave, highly accomplished, (military speaking) and utterly *incorruptible*. It is absurd to talk of the injustice of placing men of 80 years of age at the head of the British army, let their experience and ability be what it might. They would be mere instruments of patronage in the hands of the Secretary of State for War. The oldest Generals and Field-Marshals recognize the great propriety of placing a Royal Duke at the head of the army, his fitness being assured. No Minister dare ask him to make an appointment which his own judgment and sense of justice did not approve.

Begging pardon for the intrusion, suggested only by a desire that the illustrious men of my country should stand as highly as they may deserve in the estimation of America, I am yours very respectfully,

J. H. SIDDONS.

CALIFORNIA.

Refreshing Variety in the Weather—Fiery Dragons in the Sky—Official Reception of the Japanese Embassy—The Pioneer Pony Off—A Damper on the Fancy Mines—Up-Country Sports—Wreck of the Bark Glimpse—Coast News, Gossip, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 5, 1860.

It is really refreshing to be able to speak in a new strain of the weather. For the past week it has been quite as disreputable as was necessary to show that it is capable of some variety. For a few days it rained before breakfast and then out would peep the sun as if to apologise. After men got to their offices, and then dark; then hastily the sun again, as much as to say, "That's the last of it." After lunch a regular storm for an hour. Then a series of skirmishes 'twixt rain and shine, till a little after 6 the clouds would go scudding off to northward, and in, through fog setting up the Gate, the flushed sun went hissing into the Pacific an exhausted victor. The stars and the lights on the side-hills made equally brilliant display through the evening, and next morning we are amazed to find that the cisterns are overflowing, the new beds in the garden flooded, the paths between the flower-beds canals lined with mountain-daisies, wall-flowers and verbenas, and many other miry, muddy evidences that while we slept a flood fell. For the last few days rain has been the rule; it has only cleared up at night enough to expose the ignorance of the E. M.'s and tempt out the false prophets. Meanwhile a gale from the south is sweeping through the streets, howling over the mud that would make such marvelous fine dust if the water were all out, wrestling with the swinging signs of Yankees, and monstrous tassels of colored tissue-paper before the Chinese toy-merchants' doors. I hear of no chimneys toppled over, no houses blown down, and but of insignificant damage to the shipping in the harbor. Altogether the week's weather has been so entirely abandoned and outrageously suggestive of the Aprils and Mays in New-York, that some families who were going eastward in to day's steamer back down at the vision it summons and give it up.

It was kite-time with the boys when the rain set in, and a peculiar feature of the season is spoiled—I mean the sight of gigantic butterflies, horrid dragons and chimeras dire, purchased at the Chinese shops, lighted up with lanterns and sent aloft by the kite-flyers after dark. If a stranger had seen the curious appearance that they presented any night of the last week of fair weather, he would have rubbed his eyes with suspicion that he was dreaming, or have concluded that the pictured Celestial globes were true after all, and the constellations were as hideous apparitions as the early astronomers set them down.

Speaking of odd Celestial phenomena, give me this one more chance to write of the Japanese. The *Powhatan* comes down from Mare Island to-day, gathers her curious company on board and proceeds to sea—whenever Admiral TATNALL issues his orders. Meanwhile, daily the strangers cruise the streets. On Monday the Ambassadors, with a dozen attendants, all men of rank, came down to the city and enjoyed a two thousand dollar reception, for that was all the economical State would allow the city to tax itself to expend. The affair came off at TUCKER's Hall, and was a very brilliant and memorable occasion, though not a lady was present to grace or admire it. Gen. CLARK, of the Department of the Pacific and all his staff, and all in uniform, were on hand. All the Colonels, Captains and Majors of all the forts hereabouts were present. The foreign Consuls, officially arrayed, all the Judges we could muster from many miles around, the city and State officials, (excepting Gov. DOWNEY, who though in town thought it best not to confuse the etiquette of the occasion by showing a greater than the head of the feast at the entertainment.) Our Major-General JOSH. HAVENS and his staff were out. The joke went round that on his visit to the corvette, this good-natured gentleman, the first the strangers had seen in such a wealth of gold lace, was introduced blunderingly by his most familiar name, "Gen. JOSH;" and that the Japanese were disposed to regard him with extravagant respect until informed that, in spite of his name, it was not the Joss, or "JOSH" (as the boys call him,) that the Chinese worship. Brigadier-Gen. COBB and his staff, too, were on hand, and the officers of all our uniform companies.

It took an hour and a half for the titled and distinguished ticket-holders all to shake hands with the Ambassadors, and then came a dinner, at which none consumed less champagne or more relished the boned turkey and confectionary than the gentlemen from Japan. They did not escape an infliction of speeches, but they bore it nobly. The Ambassadors dressed simply, and with no other regard to display than in the gilding on the nut-brown trousers. Instead of sandals, they all wore patent-leather gaiters, all of one size, apparently. Rumor says that they have dazzling robes for their presentation at Washington, and it may be true; but I am inclined to think that we have made a mistake as to their fondness for display. They carried magnificent swords, but weapons for service nevertheless. A loose black coat concealing all other garments about the chest, black pants under their fancy trousers, a white sash around the loins, no head covering, and nothing else in the way of dress to describe. It made a white man blush to see how much more simple, tasteful and sensible they were in their uniform than our grandees were in theirs. The Ambassadors were men of small stature, of a bright yellow complexion, and, to appearances, thoroughly competent at a glance to see how much of the affair was honestly respectful, and where the ridiculous came in. They seemed earnest, not at all astonished, yet very modest. I have seen a veteran statesman, before now, sitting in a legislative hall, listening gravely, and patiently watching for some flippant speaker to blunder out a sensible sentence, as if behind all the jingling of rhetoric and rattle of words his ear caught the far-off roar and swell of a serious subject;—the attitude and bearing of the first Ambassador, during the reception, reminded me of the picture. The second Ambassador, who, according to the current sentiment, is the first one's double, check, or spy, though the *Powhatan* officers deny seeing evidences of any such mutual jealousy in the company, was an older man; his upper teeth protruded somewhat, and one of them had protruded itself, root and crown, out of sight,—an exception, by the way, to the rule, for generally they presented sets of ivory that our countrymen, always paying tribute to the dentists, might well envy. A fine old man was No. 2, with a thin, triangular face, crow's feet about his eyes, and a broad forehead, of that architecture which hints that it is built in alcoves inside for many books to stand in their orderly arrangement. No. 3 was the Censor, the Emperor's crack reporter, a shrewd, smart craftsman, or his air belied him. Other than these three and the interpreter, they all kept seated, watching everything, but taking no part. Their artist was about sketching the scene, and the Captain of the *Candinmarro*, gentlemanly, easy of address, full of merriment, affable and polite, and able to express his politeness and his mirth in very good English, was so evidently a favorite of the Americans that I fear he will get "blowed on" when he returns home. The Admiral, who came over in the steamer that foreran the Embassy was not present. The unhappy accident, by which Com. CUNNINGHAM, of the Navy-yard, was almost blinded on the discharge of the first gun of the *Powhatan's* salute, on the Saturday preceding, seemed to him to require from a Japanese officer of the Commodore's own rank, an expressive absence, a delicate witness of their regret that courtesy to them should have resulted in pain and inconvenience to one of their entertainers.

A wiry, nankeen-colored pony, his headstall decked with flags, and each side of the pommel of his Mexican saddle hung with a small leather bag, lettered "Overland Pony Express," started eastward on Tuesday night, five minutes before the Sacramento boat lifted her hawsers from the piles—the pioneer of the ponies, overland, that are to shove the West behind their heels at the rate of a thirteenth of the continent per day. When last heard from, the little fellow's proxy was headed for Washoe, shedding miles from his heels as a "Pike" sheds Gospel at a camp-meeting, and the golden sands of the regions he traversed were turning blue in his path, as if a streak of sulphur had flashed along them. It will play the mischief with the news—we shall get it more in piecemeals than ever, and it has been quite bad enough ever since we got an overland mail. Your sensations reach us in instalments, and generally the middle first. For instance, suppose you announce the rumor that the immortal STEPHEN BRANCH had deceased, we should hear 21 days after by telegraph *via* Malloy's station and Fresno City that SIMEON BEACH was drugged. Two days later, on the arrival of the overland mail, the story would come, with only such telegraphic errors as the wires diluted the interesting item with in passing it from New-York to St. Louis. A week later the swift steamer turns up, with such brief version as your steamer papers chose to vouchsafe us. Then three days later the mail steamer, with full files telling the whole story. Three days later still, the contradiction of the rumor begins to tumble in by overland telegraph, and so on, till the distracted public takes to betting all around the subject, and another circle, cleaned out at last by their injudicious wagers, go off to Washoe to redeem their fortunes. The Pony Express charge is $5 a letter, and how much extra if telegraphed to and from the last points reached by the wires, I know not.

The ardor of the Washoe-smitten crowd has been dampened by the rains; but Monday afternoon, the sun being out when the Sacramento boat left here, 300 adventurers turned their backs on the slow ways and insufficient means of San Francisco to get rich. Accounts from the other side of the mountains differ very essentially. One letter, arrived to-day, from a poor Irishman says he gets $7 a day for hard work, pays $1 a meal and $1 for lodging, and saves $4 a day. He is in spirits. Another letter from a laboring man, of the same date, says it is imprudent to ask anything more than board and lodging for his work. The Petaluma *Argus* turns up a character, who writes that since he started he has not seen a man worth less than $10,000 to $500,000, though all are keen at borrowing a dollar to pay for their breakfast. The accommodations are as one to four of the folks that want them. He thinks not more than five of the silver leads are worth a dollar, "though there are some three hundred of them and every one is rich."

The last Similkamen news was from the ill-starred tack. Not less than a thousand men were on their way to them, but "dirt" was very scarce, and a gentleman just down from there told the Portland *Farmer* that "diggings paying from $5 to $10 a day for only twenty men had been found." Whew!

At the Frazer River diggings it was estimated that there were 3,000 white miners and 2,000 Chinamen at work,—the latter doing well, as they can where white men starve.

The Tax Collectors are having merry times with the Chinamen. At Oroville this functionary found himself surrounded by thirty odd Chinamen, armed with picks and shovels, as they are apt to be when at work. He fired his pistol, and killed one. In El Dorado County, F. WILLIAMS went out to collect his road taxes. Sunday morning he saw a Chinaman, pulled his pistol, and told him if he did not pay, he'd shoot him. "Shoot, then," said John, baring his breast, "I have no money." And WILLIAMS did shoot, fetching his delinquent tax-payer dead at his feet. What's the use of being heroic if you are to be taken at your word, in that way? But sometimes John can shoot; as for instance up in Sonora, where W. H. STOWE went skylarking into the Chinese quarters. John shot three times, and at last brought down his tormentor. But generally a digger Indian is not more inoffensive than a Chinaman is, though teased to the very furthest edge of endurance.

ALEXANDER SHIELDS, for seducing JOHN O'DONNELL's wife in Sierra County, was assassinated by probably the injured husband. If the murder had been committed openly, Sierra County justice would have looked on without a frown. It was done in secret, however, and the murderer tried to conceal his act; wherefore the good people talked of mobbing him.

The Bulkhead bill, like an ice-berg, is slowly drifting through the Senate. It grounds occasionally and stirs up a good deal of blackguardism. Senator EGERTON, of Napa, on Tuesday, in debate, gave some of our best citizens a little thicker and fouler dose of it than I remember to have heard lately. If he had said half as much outside of the Senate Chamber, the Courts would have provided a remedy; for you can bring a suit for libel on a smell, here; but that course being out of the question, it seems to be agreed to take it out in words. Our newspapers about these days would furnish some very pretty gleanings in the way of tall talking.

The Assembly has passed a bill abolishing the office of Quartermaster-General. If the bill becomes a law, our handsome Gen. KIBBE, who did the late Indian war, becomes a common man again, privileged to wear "boiled shirts" and "store clothes," of course, but no more epaulettes and stripes.

A drunken charcoal burner in Nevada County lay dying in a billiard saloon. Nobody but himself thought him seriously ailing. The saloon-keeper, to rally him, said, "Why, George, you couldn't die if you tried to." The sick man offered to bet four bits that he would be dead in 15 minutes—and won his bet.

Over $5,155 have been contributed to the Broderick Monument fund.

The *Pacific Sentinel*, of Santa Cruz, reckons the fair profits of sheep raising in California at more than 100 per cent. per annum.

From Arizona we have news to March 22. It is all Apache. The Provisional Government Convention has had a few delegates appointed to it.

The beautiful bark *Glimpse*, of this port, one year old, and insured only at $16,000, with a $28,000 cargo and a host of passengers, 70 of whom were Chinese, ran on the rocks off Clover Point, near Victoria, Vancouver's Island, whither she was bound, on the night of March 15, and was wrecked. Her passengers and crew were saved. The weather was boisterous, and Capt. COLE mistook a light. The cargo, which was all more or less damaged, was consigned to Reinhart & Co., $4,772 (insured); Sporbry & Co., $3,171 (insured); Webster & Co., $2,130 (not insured); Hudson's Bay Company, $3,000 (not insured); Martin Pray, $2,282 (not insured); Langley Brothers, $1,007 (insured); L. Wolf, $1,302; R. Cohn, $1,475, and others. The *Glimpse* cost $19,000. Her wreck was sold, for the underwriters, at $2,550.

Sundry of our delegates to Charleston leave by the *Golden Age* this morning. Gen. JOHNSTON, of the Utah army and his suite, and Mr. KERN of the late *Fennimore Cooper*, go too. Admiral TATNALL will go as far as Panama, to make ready to receive the Japanese. Many San Franciscans are sending their families East, on visits. Among those off by the *Age* are the family of Mr. J. W. SIMONTON. GLAUCUS.

Severe Punishment of a Libeler—Accident to Commodore Cunningham—Starting of the Overland Pony Express—San Francisco News, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 2, 1860.

Under our libel law the truth of the libel and the good motives of the party publishing it must both be proven to justify him in the eyes of the Court. J. WALTER WALSH, of whose conviction for libeling the keeper of a liquor-shop in his coarse little *Sunday Varieties* you have been already notified, on his trial made no attempt to prove a decent motive, but tried hard to show that what he wrote was true. In this he failed. On Saturday last Judge BLAKE, in the Court of Sessions, sentenced him to one year in the County Jail, and the carrier of his paper got thirty days in the same place. The *Varieties* has been a grievous annoyance to many very good people, although its small circulation and well-known character really prohibited its doing any actual harm to those it most persistently abused. Its game is up now, for the libel being of the nature of a *misdemeanor*, no appeal can be taken, and in prison, the full term, WALSH must lie. He is a gentlemanly-looking, well-dressed man, and came here from Louisville, Ky. There he was engaged as a reporter. Arriving here he went into the same business, but became "the recluse" of the *Varieties* when BILLY MULLIGAN essayed to become an editor, and started that sheet. It was the very day, I think, that CASEY started his *Sunday Times*, a much more reputable sheet, and which promised a fair and decent life. The Vigilance Committee choked CASEY, and the *Sunday Times* died in anticipation of that event. BILLY found himself the subject of the attentions of the same iron-fingered institution that checked CASEY's career. So after a few weeks he surrendered his control of the hopeful *Varieties*, leaving WALSH, his partner, editor and publisher. It has ever since continued, little noticed and little known, until his late trial made its name again familiar to the public. The punishment awarded WALSH was the heaviest that the law inflicts; he might have been fined $5,000, but as in default of that he would have gone to jail, it amounts to precisely the same thing. Four other indictments for libel are still hanging over his head.

Dr. CHASE's famous trial is ended at last. The second jury disagreed, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered last Friday noon.

The Japanese Embassadors and suite, to the number of fifty, are in town. To-day they are to have a reception in our Academy of Music, and eat a cold dinner after it. They decline any further formalities, suspecting that the freshness of their grand reception at the "Court of Washington" should not be impaired on the way. On Saturday, while the *Powhatan* lay at Mare Island, and the little United States steamers *Active* and *Shubrick* were leaving her with the Embassy on board, to visit San Francisco, the *Powhatan* fired one of seventeen guns as a parting salute—and no more. Commander CUNNINGHAM, of the Navy Yard, was standing on the wharf close by, and not knowing that the great gun a few feet off was about to be discharged, when the torch was applied, and the wadding passed near by his face; he was knocked over by the shock, his face was considerably injured by the powder, and for a while it was feared that the sight of the Commodore's only sound eye was gone forever. Later reports, however, say the injury was in no wise serious.

The *Powhatan's* men are under orders to report themselves on board on Thursday, the 5th inst., but it is not likely that the steamer will sail until several days after the *Golden Age* has left.

A Deputy Sheriff of Humboldt County, McKAY by name, ran away with $1,500 of the public money in his pocket, one day last week. He had scarcely arrived at San Francisco when he was arrested. A *habeas corpus* was sued out, but in vain. On Friday night he was started back under guard, to his own place.

J. Y. HALLOCK & Co. have had in their employ a porter, a Chilian of excellent reputation, and in whom they placed implicit confidence. On the night of March 1st, he took from their safe a bar of gold worth $2,500 and $300 in coin, and disappeared. The police found him last Thursday. He had been robbed of his gold, had camped out, roughed it, and finally, utterly disgusted with the new life of villainy he was attempting to lead, came into town, and was captured.

Our Legislative Committee of Investigation into the Mendocino "Indian war" affairs, report that within four months more Indians have been killed by our people than during a century of Mexican and Spanish domination. The Committee do not deny the atrocities of the settlers, but, in a feeble way, attempt to palliate them. They recommend the adoption of a resolution requesting our delegation in Congress to urge that 25,000 acres of Round Valley be set apart for an Indian Reservation.

The first Overland Pony Express starts to-morrow from San Francisco. It takes the boat to Sacramento, thence a rider takes a horse for the French Buttes, about twenty miles east of Placerville; thence a second rider takes it to Genoa, and so on to Salt Lake. From Carson Valley the route will be the one surveyed last Summer by Capt. Simpson—by which it is 700 miles from Sacramento to Salt Lake. At the rate of 200 miles in twenty-four hours, as is calculated, the time between the two points will be made in three and a half days. Each expressman is to ride from thirty-five to seventy-five miles, using three horses for his distance. Mr. Furney, the agent of the proprietors, has started some 129 horses and mules, with plenty of tents and forage, for distribution along the route. Twenty-one men, as express riders and packers, accompanied the train. It was expected to purchase the horses for the route, from Salt Lake to Ruby Valley, of the Mormons. But the Saints, thinking they had the buyers at their mercy, doubled the price upon them. So all the animals were purchased in California.

A gentleman just in from Utah says that P. K. Dotson has been appointed Census Marshal for the Territory. He is reputed an honest man, who will not give the population at the 100,000 which Brigham claims, unless the honest returns bear out that figure. He has appointed J. P. Waters to take the census of Carson Valley.

During the last week we have had a jolly lot of rain tumbling about our heads. At first it only fell at night then it gave us a dash about lunch time and after business hours. Saturday it kept it up pretty nearly all day, and on Sunday it was one perpetual shower. The wise ones say that this is the last of the rainy season, which, take it all through, has been an eminently dry one. The farmers and miners are in prodigious spirits.

You must remember Charley Duane. He was once Chief of the San Francisco Fire Department. He left here under the suggestion of the Vigilance Committee, and lately returned. He suddenly turns up at Sacramento, where the Assembly has passed an act paying him $2,872 for expenses on the Department in 1855. The bill, which was one of "Sundries," was in 1856 before our local boards, and an ordinance passed recommending the payment of one half of it. Charley could not wait in his haste to be off to collect all his dues. The Democratic Legislature, always willing to show San Francisco that it has a great contempt for its Vigilance Committee, is only too anxious to double the amount and pass the bill with all haste.

GLAUCUS.

PARISIAN NOTES.

Music in the Imperial Household—New Social Inventions—Punishment of a Traitor—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, April 5, 1860.

The Empress Eugenie has made an important discovery: her household is full of *prime donne* and *tenore*. In order to utilize this mine of musical treasure, her Majesty has organized a Sunday evening concert at the Tuileries, in which the performers are all members of the Imperial household, or connected directly or indirectly therewith. The profane, of course, are excluded from the organization, even to the choruses and the *supes.*, since Her Majesty takes part in the exercises, and etiquette forbids any intermixture of extra-imperial elements. The principal personage in point of talent in this corps of Imperial amateurs, is Madame Conneau, the wife of the Doctor who was surgeon to the army of sixty men that attacked Bologne in 1840, who shared the captivity of Louis Napoleon at Ham, who aided him in his escape therefrom, and who is now chief physician to their Majesties and Deputy for the Department of the Soane. Without doubt Madame Conneau, who occasionally allows her voice to be heard at public concerts in aid of charitable objects, is a veritable musician, with by no means a mediocre organ; but of the capabilities of the other members of the company we know less. Her Majesty takes part in the exercises, and her admirers very naturally insist that her voice is superb and her execution perfect; but every medal has its reverse, and some people are unkind enough to say that her teachers have become the most irritable of men. However this may be, the idea of Her Majesty in organizing such an evening pastime in her Court was a most happy one, and we may be sure that she carries into its direction all the charm which distinguishes her whole life.

Among the new things which have been produced during the fashionable season in aristocratic circles, is that of coffee parties. It would be more proper to say, among the revivals, for this is not a new, but an old custom. These *cafés* afforded an excellent means for receiving a great many people without much expense, without ceremony and without constraint. Of course, only the usual company of the house were admitted.

The evening on which a family intended to give a *café* was announced to all their friends and acquaintances, and every one was allowed to come in whatever dress he or she chose. The ordinary promenade dress was the most usual. The saloons of the house were arranged with small tables, like a public *café*, with chairs at each for two or four persons. On some of the tables were placed dominoes, chess, cards, and other games. The lady of the house, who sat behind a large table, on which were placed for the disposition of the visitors, oranges, cakes, wines, and journals, was dressed in the style of the women who occupy a similar position in the public *cafés*. For that evening she renounced hoops and silks, wore a plain short dress, a cap, a three-cornered neckerchief, and a white apron. The servants of the house quitted their livery and doffed the costume of the public *cafe;* the visitors called them *Waiter!* as at the *cafe*. No other domestics than those of the house were ever employed on these occasions.

It will not be difficult to perceive the principal charm of this form of re-union. The coldness and chilling formality which too often reign in evening assemblages were banished, and gayety and mirth and wit were general. Each one, on entereng, saluted the lady of the house, and then went to seek, among the tables, his acquaintances or a society congenial to him. Thus sympathetic groups were formed which facilitated conversation, rendered it more interesting, more varied, and less restrained, without, however, preventing it from becoming general. At some tables there were games—at all, coffee, wine, beer, orgeat, or lemonade. It was a means by which to give people wit who otherwise had none; it developed conversational powers, diffused knowledge, and rendered to each his true status. What, in effect, is more crushingly stupid than one of those evening assemblages with its parlor mathematically arranged, its quadrangular rows of immovable "wall-flowers," its speechless groups of stiff-necked, white-cravated parsons, and its stupendous platitudes of "Good Evening," and "A pleasant evening?" If one were not born stupid he would certainly become so by frequenting such assemblages. As a last advantage in favor of the *café soirées*, they kept husbands away from the clubs and gaming tables, and young men from worse places.

At these *cafés* the same mode applied to the supper. At the proper hour the tables, with never more than five covers at each, were laid for supper. Generally the guests drew lots for the places or at least for the tables, which were numbered. The bill of fare was regulated by custom; there was fowl, cooked in rice, and a large roast piece; one *entrée* and one side dish. They often added to the attractions of the evening, pantomimes, music, charades and proverbs.

The resurrection of this mode of the last century is due to a noble Duchess of the Faubourg St. Germain, whose first *café* this season was a pay *café* in aid of a charitable object. Thus each individual paid for everything he consumed. The Duchess obtained one of the cards of the *Café Anglais*, and modeled hers after it. Only to the card of the Duchess was added this important *nota bene* at the bottom: "We do not count half-bottles. Disappointed persons cannot reclaim their money. The *pourboire* to the waiters is obligatory. Persons who wish to pay double will not be refused the privilege."

The first *café* of the Duchess de N. was a success. Her immense ball-room was crowded with people of her society, who showed themselves generous, and the receipts more than met her anticipations. She announced that for the future her *cafes* would be held every fortnight, and that they would be free. Other ladies have followed the example, and the movement is regarded in the feminine world as nothing less than an organized attack on the clubs and the other resorts which were withdrawing the gentlemen more and more every day from the society to which they belong.

But here is an innovation of a more novel character: At a *soirée* at the house of an aristocratic widow in the Faubourg St. Honoré, who, it appears, is fond of fencing, and has an apartment in her house devoted to that sort of exercise, the evening closed with a grand assault-at-arms. It served as an occasion for introducing to the company a young lady of Polish origin, Mlle. Linowska, who has made herself famous in the use of the small-sword. Dressed in the handsome costume of her country, Mlle. Linowska held her sword with so much grace and precision that no gentleman present was able to touch her.

If there be anything more vulgar, more calculated to give one a melancholy idea of humanity than the scene that is often presented at *soirées* when the doors to the supper room are thrown open, I do not know what it is. For two or three hours one moves in a circle of beauty and flowers, and sparkling crystal—the scene is as far removed from mortality and the ordinary realities of life as possible, when suddenly the illusion is destroyed by seeing all this gay scene dissolved into a rushing, pushing multitude, that takes the supper room by assault, and falls upon the salmon and champagne as if a famine reigned in the land. To avoid this disagreeable exhibition, a happy expedient was hit upon at a late *soirée* at the Hotel de Ville, given by the Prefect of the Seine, on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to M. Dollfus. The supper had forty-five patronesses and forty-five tables. These tables and the plates were numbered, as at the *café soirées* mentioned above. To each one of the forty-five ladies seven cards were given, and these she distributed as she pleased. With these cards, which were numbered and corresponded to numbers on the tables, each one found his place without trouble and without confusion, and, what was better, the parties were so composed as to be agreeable to all. Such an example is worthy of a wider application.

The French Academy holds in its ranks a *savant* whose hobby is to discover a means of prolonging life indefinitely. I have named M. Flourens. The *Eau de Jouvence* is his night and his day dream, and people are curious to know whether the distinguished academician is going to be able to prolong his own life. The discovery of the anatomists and surgeons that a diseased bone removed from the body in such a way as to leave intact its periosteum, or membranous covering, will be reproduced, has afforded M. Flourens a most overwhelming text for a new burst of enthusiasm in favor of his cherished doctrine. That an amputated bone may be rendered back to the individual by a process of nature is in effect a striking fact, and one calculated to arrest the attention of less critical observers than M. Flourens. Starting from this point this gentleman has embroidered an ingenious argument on those two laws of the economy, the law on form and the law of place, which tends to nothing less than the fabrication of a man by artificial means. He cites the example just mentioned, where, with proper care, bony matter can be made to deposit itself in the place where the diseased bone had been removed, and nowhere else, and how the particles are deposited so as to take on the exact form of the amputated bone. He cites also the example of cattle-raising, where animals are so cropped that they are made to grow large in those parts of the body which furnish the most valuable beef, as the loin and rump. From all this M. Flourens argues that with more careful study and observation we may not only ameliorate the physical and mental organization of the human race, but may also very much prolong life. We have but to direct our attention to the controlling of these laws of form and place to accomplish our object. Under any circumstances M. Flourens raises himself up with indignation at the apathy of the scientific world on these important questions, and against the accepted fiat that the life of man is limited to three score and ten.

The French capital, so prolific in the discovery of new industries, has just brought to light a most singular one. A woman was arrested on the charge of usury, and in the investigation of the affair it was found that her real occupation was that of *lending bank bills to show in society*, at a rate of four or five hundred per cent. She declared that the business was an active one, and that she had a great many regular and irregular customers. They were mostly people who had more position in the world than means, and who succeeded in maintaining their position by being able, from time to time, to turn over carelessly in their pocket-books, under the eyes of a friend, a few bills of f.500! What a pity the "loaner of bank bills to show in society" had not found a place in Balzac's *Comédie Humaine*.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The Republican State Convention—Its Deliberations Thwarted and Broken up by a Mob—Intense Excitement—The Convention Abandons Rechabite Hall and Assembles again Secretly—Arrest of Rowdies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 26—4 P. M.

The Republican State Convenion assembled here this morning, and met at 10 o'clock in Rechabite Hall, Fayette-street, between Gay and Frederick streets. There were delegates present from Frederick, Washington, Talbot, Cecil, Worcester, Harford and Montgomery Counties; also from Baltimore County and Baltimore City—numbering in all about forty. The assemblage was called to order by appointing Judge Blair, of Montgomery County, temporary President. He was subsequently chosen permanent Chairman, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, &c. Though there was not in attendance a full representation from all the counties, still every Congressional District was represented in the Convention.

About an hour after the Convention met there appeared in the Hall, and outside on the street, a vast crowd of spectators, a goodly portion of whom it was evident were what are known as "Roughs" and "hard boys." Their object was evidently to produce disturbance. Mischief was palpably brewing. A few minutes more elapsed, and intense excitement prevailed. A rushing noise could be heard inside the hall. It appears that the assailants commenced their work by upsetting benches, desks and other furniture. They threw inkstands and other missiles, pushing and jostling delegates in a rough manner. This was accompanied with whooping, and loud, demoniacal yells. One fellow boldly walked forward and peremptorily announced to the Chairman of the Convention in a loud tone that this thing had gone far enough, and he, therefore, commanded a suspension of operations. The members by this time grew uneasy and awfully frightened. Many of them made their way from the Hall in irrepressible terror, escaping the best way they could, apprehending momentarily an assault. The crowd outside rapidly accumulated, until the street and pavements were literally packed. A large body of police repaired to the spot, when order was finally restored. Looking, however, for the delegates, it was ascertained that they, together with the President and other officers, had escaped for quarters unknown. One gentleman, a delegate, I believe, named William Gunnison, of this city, was particularly in demand. The "Rougns" hallooed aloud for him, saying "Kill the scoundrel," &c. He ran like a good fellow, and finally secured protection from Marshal Herring, Chief of the Police, who, to avoid difficulty, deposited him for a brief spell in the Marine Bank. Up till after 2 o'clock P. M. there remained a large concourse of idle lookers-on, and others with doubtless worse intentions, around the premises, in anticipation of seeing further difficulties. A strong police force was collected, and order maintained. It was, however, finally announced that the Convention would not reassemble in that hall, and the throng dispersed. The supposition is that it will meet secretly during the afternoon and evening, and conclude its business.

Judge Blair, I am told, on taking his seat, made quite a temperate and appropriate address. It is said an hour or two of uninterrupted action would have closed the entire business of the Convention. They were about getting ready to select delegates to Chicago when the disturbance took place. Rev. F. S. Evans, one of the *Patriot's* proprietors and editors, was attending in the capacity of a reporter. He weighs over two hundred pounds, and yet disappeared quicker, more magically, than Gabriel Ravel does in one of his celebrated pantomimes.

Two noted characters—named Alfred Maddox and Erasmus Levey—were prominent actors in this outrage. The former has been arrested, and held to bail in $2,000 to appear for trial. The latter is still at large, but warrants are out for him. The whole scene was extremely disgraceful. However opposed we may be politically to the Republican element in our latitude, yet all attempts like these to interrupt or arrest its progress but serve to create capital and aid. For God's sake let every man and all parties—religious, political or otherwise—when respectful, entertain and express their own sentiments free from molestation.

P. S.—Just as the mail is about closing, I learn that the members of the Convention have convened in the office of one of their friends and partisan co-workers, where they sit privately with closed doors. This being the case, I have no doubt the business of the Convention will be gone through with to-day, and a final adjournment take place.

Your readers and the world may rest assured that the outrage perpetrated upon this Convention was by persons whose acts meet neither encouragement nor sympathy from any but the worst class of citizens. One or two of the police officers were assaulted in the melee. No one, however, sustained any serious injury. Had the infuriated, crazy mob gotten hold of Mr. Gunnison, at one period in its career, he might have been roughly dealt with.

XENOPHON.

Position and Determination of the Union Opposition Party—The Baltimore National Convention—Position of the Democrats—The Republicans—Their State Convention—Adams' Express Company's Enterprise, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Baltimore, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

Political affairs in this city and State are now assuming quite an important phase. Mutation is going on to a considerable extent. Wires are being pulled from all points and in every direction. Old organizations are what Gov. Wise, in a disquisition upon crabs, would call "sluffing." They are casting aside one garment, or outside covering, to assume another, and it is yet difficult to say whether they will appear in softer or harder shells. The ingenuity of political wire-workers and leaders is much exercised to know exactly what course to pursue, or what wire to pull first. Their manifestations, thus far, have been marked with due caution, preventing any very rapid progress towards a definite or settled result. The Americans, Old Line Whigs, and Conservative Democrats, met in State Convention last week, and inaugurated the initiative of a grand Constitutional Opposition Union Movement to battle against Democracy. This assemblage was largely attended, and manifested a good deal of enthusiasm. Judge Weisel, who presided over its deliberations, is an old Whig, a gentleman of talent, influence and high reputation. Hon. John P. Kennedy also participated, besides several others, who were active in the Whig ranks many years ago. The American element, however, largely preponderated, yet there appeared a sincere desire to unite in a common cause, regardless of previous predilections. The evidences were unmistakable of independence, and a determination to sustain a third party; or, in other words, stand by the nominations made by the forthcoming Constitutional Union Opposition National Convention, which assembles in Baltimore on the 9th of May next. The idea put forth by certain factions—peremptorily asserted to—of "Bates and victory, or no Bates and defeat," did not seem to have much weight. The truth is, Mr. Bates is much less a favorite in Maryland than persons at a distance might suppose him to be. His name is void of enthusiasm; and there are those of the Opposition who openly avow they will not, under any circumstances, support him. A division of sentiment exists in reference to his affiliation with Republicanism. It is thought he has already bid too high for the Chicago nomination. The eastern shore counties, where Slavery exists largely, will not support him under any circumstances. The same may be said of portions of the western shore. It would, therefore, be almost impossible to concentrate the Opposition of Maryland upon such a leader. The desire of those in our State who are appointed to participate in the Baltimore National Convention, is, or will be, to make such nominations with reference to conservatism and nationality as will meet the hearty approval of all constitutional Union-loving men of every precinct of every county of every State within the broad limits of this great confederacy. Thus they design ignoring sectionalism, and with it forever sink into obscurity the vexatious question of Slavery. With candidates congenial to this programme, the Union Opposition of Maryland can march up harmoniously, effectively, and do battle together in earnest with their brethren elsewhere.

There seems to be, so far as I am able to read public sentiment, an utter detestation of attempting, or even seeming to attempt, to play second fiddle to any existing party, however great its power or prospective emolument. You may rest assured, therefore, that the legitimate Opposition of old Maryland, such as united with the State Constitutional Convention held here last week, will, independent of and separate from all other considerations, stand by and support the nominees of the Baltimore National Convention. This is fully determined upon, though it be sustaining a third party to the ultimate success of Democracy. John Bell of Tennessee, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, are names most in favor with the Union Party of this city and State. Either of them would secure our electoral vote. Mr. Everett seems to have the preference. Individually, if such a blessing could be in store, I would rather see him President than any other man now living. All civilized nations of the earth could be pointed to such a man as our Chief Magistrate with exalted pride. He combines scholarship, statesmanship, patriotism and expansive nationality. He has not only been instrumental in preserving Mount Vernon for the glory of after ages, but renewed in the hearts of rising generations the salutary influence of that spirit which animated the Father of his Country. Judge McLean or Mr. Crittenden would also, if nominated, unite the Opposition.

Extensive preparations are already in progress for the National Constitutional Union Convention. The Front-street Theatre, a large and most admirable place, has been selected for the place of holding it. This will afford ample room, with fine accommodations for members as well as spectators. The design is to have the entire building magnificently and characteristically decorated. Applications are already being made for rooms at our principal hotels and boarding-houses. There will be abundant room for all, and to spare, with no "gouging" in prices of fare. No hot suns, no mosquitoes. It is expected from thirty to forty thousand strangers will visit Baltimore on that occasion. Our new police system has gone into operation; with it and the efficiency of Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, there need be no apprehensions of molestation from rowdyism.

The Democrats here, and in many parts of the State, are much divided, but they will unite very generally on the Charleston nomination. Of this there can be no doubt. Douglas would make the strongest poll, but Dickinson, of New-York, has many admirers. The party is preparing for a spirited campaign, and will be very hard to beat. Nothing but a strong man on the opposite side can do it.

The Republicans hold their State Convention in this city to-morrow, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Chicago Convention. I am informed by those who act with them that they expect to be represented by delegates from all the counties. They make very little show or parade, but say they are daily gathering strength. They propose sending sixteen delegates to Chicago, and will go for the nominations of that assemblage, whoever they may be, entirely free from any action of the Baltimore Union Convention.

The occultation of the planet Venus was seen here last night to great advantage. I watched it from beginning to ending. For some time prior to occulting, Venus in all her glittering beauty seemed to hang upon pale Cynthia's rim like a bright jewel set there by an omnipotent hand. Then of a sudden, at thirty minutes past eight, her glory was eclipsed, almost in the twinkling of an eye, peering out one-half hour afterwards in undimmed splendor. It was a most interesting exhibition, and found a large audience of enraptured admirers. Not a cloud was to be seen. Never before has this phenomena been witnessed to greater advantage.

I have to-day seen several specimens of newly invented telegraph cables and conducting wires. They are by Henry J. Rogers, an old telegrapher, and author of the celebrated code of international signal. They possess many superior advantages. Mr. R. hopes to introduce an entire new system of telegraph construction. As there is much talk about putting up new lines in opposition to the present consolidated Companies, he may find customers and use for his cables.

The Adams Express Company covering this section of country is now doing a large business, which indicates the activity of trade generally. Since the recent completion of Southern railroads, forming an unbroken chain of rail to New-Orleans, this enterprising concern has been performing wonders in the way of forwarding packages, newspapers, &c., ahead of the regular mails. They now bring papers here from New-Orleans in three days and a few hours, taking them south also in the same time, and are often twenty-four to fifty eight hours in advance of Uncle Sam. The enterprise and acceptable management of the Adams Express Company, as controlled by the Southern or Baltimore Agency, have won deserved plaudits, and merit our confidence, which nothing can shake. An opposition to it would now be esteemed unpopular.

There are still various rumors about Mayor Swann's intention to resign. If, however, he does so it will not be until after the Baltimore Convention. He has not yet united with the new Police Board.

The grand editorial excursion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad promises to be of decided prominence. About fourteen hundred editors and attaches of the Press have responded to the invitation. The body of them will congregate at Washington and Mount Vernon about the 6th of May. We expect them in our city soon afterwards.

Business is steady here but no special change in prices of produce. Copper Mining stocks of the North Carolina mines are still sought after, but not quite so active. New developments of ore are daily making, if not in reality, at least upon paper. There is, I believe, substantiality in some of these concerns.

The "Naiad Queen" continues to draw large houses at the Holloway-street Theatre.

Money is very easy and the banks are begging for good paper. Weather pleasant, but to-day rather cool.

XENOPHON.

FLORIDA.

Strange Aspect of St. Augustine—Climate and Productions—Its Unequaled Salubrity—Florida Winters—Summer in St. Augustine—Hotels Crowded—St. Augustine the Resort of Invalids—The Town Three Hundred Years Old—Inducements for Emigration to Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Augustine, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Among our American cities, this singular old town is an anomaly. It is not only finished, but going to decay. Built after the manner of the South of Europe, with narrow streets, heavy stone houses, having balconies overhanging the sidewalks, and gardens shut in by high walls, the traveler will find nothing like it in the United States. In respect to the climate and productions, too, St. Augustine is less like an American than a tropical town. All Winter long (if the term Winter be not out of place here,) the gardens are filled with roses in bloom, and trees covered at once with fruit, foliage and flowers. Such is particularly the case in respect to that most splendid of trees, the orange, which, though laboring under the effects of an unprecedented frost—that occurred twenty-five years ago—as well as the more recent and still continued blight of a destructive insect, is yet a magnificent ornament of all this region. Nor is it the only tropical tree which flourishes here. The fig, the pomegranate, the guava, and the banana, grow remarkably well, and require only a little labor and enterprise to make them richly profitable.

But the great boast of St. Augustine is its unrivaled salubrity. Lying just south of the 30th parallel of latitude, it is blest with a climate more benign than can be found elsewhere upon this continent; milder than that of Italy, and more equable than the far-famed temperature of Cuba.

In the months of January and February, this year, there was no frost, the range being from 44° to 82° Fahrenheit. In March (the coldest for a dozen years) there were a few very light frosts, doing no perceptible harm to garden vegetation. In short, there is scarcely an unpleasant day all Winter; fires are rarely kindled, windows usually open, and the weather is in the highest degree enjoyable. The natives claim that Summer is even more delightful, the fervor of the sun's rays being tempered by a sea breeze which comes up every day at 10 A. M., flowing over the heated land like a wave of cool water, and continuing through the afternoon and night. Its effect is so grateful upon sleepers that blankets are invariably required for comfort, and during the day its refreshing powers are indescribable.

Several hundred invalids and pleasure-seekers from the North spend the Winter here. The town is continually full, from November to June. At this moment every hotel and boarding-house is crowded, and we learn that hundreds on the St. John's River are deterred from coming by the lack of accommodations. More hotels are urgently needed.

St. Augustine arrogates to itself the title of "The Ancient City," and not without reason, for it was a place long before Plymouth Rock or Jamestown was thought of. Its age lacks but five years of three centuries. On the 8th of September, 1565, in the reign of Philip II. of Spain, Pedro Menendez de Aviles landed here and commenced the permanent settlement of the town. With the exception of a period of twenty years, from 1763 to 1783, St. Augustine remained under the dominion of the Spanish crown till 1821, when Florida was purchased by our Government for five millions of dollars, and on the 10th of July of that year the Spanish flag, which had floated for two hundred and fifty-six years, (except the period of twenty years above mentioned of British possession,) was finally lowered at the castle of St. Mark, and the Stars and Stripes took its place.

Of late the attention of Northern agriculturists and horticulturists has been turned to Florida, and with reason, for this State offers peculiar advantages to enterprising emigrants with limited means. I shall enlarge on this topic in future letters, and for the present shall only say, generally, that among these advantages are a healthy climate, no Winters in the Northern sense of the term, and the consequent capacity of the land to produce two or three crops annually. To these may be added the fact that an excellent market exists here for all productions, which productions can also be readily shipped to New-York and other Northern cities.

A. M.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Attempts to Change the Course of Study—Congress and the Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, over the signature of "Truth," in the article headed "West Point Academy," in your supplemental issue of April 21, has, I fear, not sufficiently considered that half truths thrown before the public are likely to be more pernicious than useful; and that the first duty, in making a statement upon which an intelligent opinion is to be based, is to state the whole truth.

Your correspondent has given with accuracy the quotations from the laws organizing the Military Academy. In this he has corrected a popular misapprehension as to that institution, which is not, as is generally supposed, a Military College with a body of Professors and pupils paid by the Government, but a training dépôt, to which the lowest grade of army warrant officers, cadets, may be attached to be instructed in their professsion, for a longer or shorter period, at the discretion of the President of the United States, as authorized by Congress or by legal enactment. Now, this view, at first sight, may seem a distinction without a difference; but is a very important one, and one upon which alone many strict constructionists have reconciled it to their constitutional scruples to vote appropriations for the Military Academy.

After quoting from the laws of 1802 and 1812, establishing the Military Academy, as it now exists, your correspondent remarks: "Here, certainly, is a wide discretion given to the Secretary of War which he must exercise under the President." In this your correspondent is perfectly correct, and no one who has attentively read the laws on this point could have reached any other result; but by what process, other than that of vaticination, your correspondent reaches the following conclusion from his premises, "The first act of Congress to interfere with this prerogative of the Secretary will be the beginning of the end," is not quite so clear, unless indeed the "prerogative" of the Secretary is something above and beyond the control of legal enactment. If Congress has the power to interfere further with that branch of the army known as the Military Academy, the only point that the public is interested in knowing is, whether, in the question now before Congress—the establishing of a course of instruction at it for four or five years—there seems to be a necessity for legislative action. This is one that most intelligent men will be able to settle in their own minds, from a statement of a few facts. In 1854 a change was made by order of the Secretary of War, from a course of instruction of four years to one of five. In September, 1858, a change was made by like authority from five to four years. In the following April, 1859, another change back was made to five years. What must be the effects of such fluctuations upon the well-being of the Institution there can be little doubt. How far it will be wise in Congress to prevent them in future, it must be the best judge of after hearing all the arguments on each side which have been officially called for.

Your correspondent further remarks:

"The fact is, West Point must undergo the leveling process which is now coursing through the land. Its pupils are willing not only to receive an education at public cost, but also to prescribe its limits. They are better judges of the public necessities at sixteen, than campaigners at sixty. In this they find a ready sympathy from friends and relations; and even grave legislators, less cautious than their predecessors, have not hesitated to join in a crusade against the hardships of old-fashioned and patient study, thorough instruction and juvenile self-denial. Science made easy is the order of the day. Primers must take the places of professional texts, &c."

Now are these statements altogether just, and do they give the public the entire facts? Where has it been proposed to put West Point through a leveling process? In what way is the establishment by law of a fixed period of instruction of even four years to do this? Unless we suppose the Faculty of the Institution and the annual Board of Visitors to combine to this end with the Secretary of War, no one can do this except the Secretary himself, acting under the "prerogative of a wide discretion." Does your correspondent do justice to the cadets themselves in this statement? It is to be hoped he does not. These young men—the average age of whom, when they enter the Academy is about 18, very few being 16, some being as old as 21—naturally, like students generally, fret against the curb of rigid restraint put upon them for four long years, and are anxious not to have the period prolonged to five. But are they not borne out in their desire for this by others than "friends and relations and even grave legislators?" Is it not a matter of public record—the documents of which are now before Congress—that the two Superintendents of the Academy who governed it longest, and, without any disparagement to others, it may be averred, with most distinction—the one for seventeen, the other now nearly for nine years—Cols. Thayer and Delafield, both "sexagenarian campaigners," have expressed their views emphatically in favor of a course of four years? Have not the Faculty of the Academy recommended the same course? Is not the Board now in session on the courses of studies of the Academy as strongly in favor of the same period? Is there not the greatest unanimity among the great body of the graduates in favor of the same period? If experience, therefore, in the working of a system should count for anything, where then lies the weight of authority on this question?

Your correspondent, it is to be hoped, is rather betrayed by his imagination than sustained by facts, in leaving it to be inferred that science is to be made easy, and primers to be made to take the place of text books at the Academy. The Faculty of the Academy have the reputation of being men of ability and prudence, and as they recommend all text-books to the Secretary of War for approval and adoption, there is some slight guarantee that primers, at least, will not be admitted.

FAIRNESS.

PHILOSOPHY OF POLITICS.

Nature and Tendencies of the Prevalent Sectional Agitation—Letter from Judge Grimke, of Ohio.

Editors Cincinnati Gazette:

I inclose you an extract of a letter recently received by me from Judge Grimke, of Chillicothe, who is justly regarded as one of the most able jurists and civilians of our country. In my judgment, its publication cannot fail to do good. Its thought and tone place it entirely beyond the sphere of ordinary party association, and are a happy proof that the exciting political topics of the day may be discussed with good temper and philosophic calmness. The extract has been highly instructive to me, and I trust your publication of it may make it so to others.

Very respectfully yours,

Cincinnati, March 20. W. GREENE.

Chillicothe, March 23.

You ask me to write you my opinion with regard to the present state of public affairs—a subject which is well calculated to awaken reflection, and to sharpen all our faculties of thought in endeavoring to find some clew to the strange events we are witnessing. But I know not what to write. It is often as difficult to unravel the present as it is to predict the future, and perhaps more time is necessary in order thoroughly to comprehend both the meaning and the consequences of present events. I suppose that the true view to be taken of this matter is precisely that which will be taken one or two hundred years hence. The men of those days will take very little notice of the tumultuous passions and the crowd of interests which are the moving springs of society now; they will only look to certain results which, although dimly seen now, will make up the whole interest of our present history for them and their posterity. But we cannot attain this advantageous view, which would enable us to look down with so much impartiality, if not indifference, upon the stormy passions, the deep dissimulation, and the secret machinations which we witness. All that we can do, therefore, is to hazard some conjectures which shall not be deprived of all reasonableness, and which shall at least have the merit of sincerity.

It appears to me that the present crisis announces a change which is very common among nations, when they have increased greatly in riches, population and power. But the change in this instance is remarkable in one part of the nation. The struggle is neither more nor less than *an effort to displace the political power and influence which have hitherto been wielded by the South, and to deposit it with the North; in other words, to accommodate the political to the social power.* Now, there is nothing unnatural in this; on the contrary, it is *the* natural and inevitable consequence of certain laws of society, which operate independently of politicians and legislators. We might as soon attempt to dam up the ocean as to prevent this result from taking place; nor, if we could, would it be desirable, for it would perpetuate the heart-burnings and jealousies which now exist between the two sections; whereas, nothing, *in the long run*, contributes more to calm irritation, and to produce quiet and contentment, than to lodge the political influence in the quarter to which nature has destined it. All the commotion and turbulence of feeling which have manifested themselves during the last twenty years, are to be attributed to this struggle for influence. Here a difficulty meets us. If the political influence is absolutely transferred to the North, may not the effect be to confirm and perpetuate the two geographical parties, which have been gradually forming during the last twenty years, and to annihilate all national parties, and thus, instead of spreading tranquillity over the country, to produce more discord than now exists. This undoubtedly may be the case, for although great quiet prevailed during the supremacy of Southern influence, yet this influence was in a great measure gained and maintained by the assistance of several of the Northern States, and at a time when national questions absorbed the public mind, and stifled or concealed geographical parties.

I present the view in the strongest light, however, for it is by no means a *necessary* consequence that the political ascendency of the North should perpetuate geographical parties. To suppose so, would be to run counter to all the principles which ordinarily govern human nature, and to shut our eyes to some of the most important lessons which history teaches us. The great difficulty grows out of the struggle for the ascendency, and not out of the ascendency itself. As long as the struggle lasts, there will be bitter dissensions. But when it is over, there may be the same disposition to submit to the consequences as there is on so many other occasions, both in political and private life, to submit to what is inevitable, because it is natural. Now, I am by no means certain that this bill will be the result, and that we shall be able to witness an experiment so important and interesting. A sudden tempest of feeling, when men get beside themselves, will cause the die to be cast, and thus precipitate everything. But if such should not be the case, feuds and controversies will assuredly grow up among the people of the North themselves, not of so alarming a character as those which now exist, but sufficient to moderate sectional asperity, and to cause a party in the North, whether in the majority or minority, to side with some party in the South. For whoever heard of any extensive and populous community—who ever heard of even any considerable body of men, which was not troubled by its own internal dissensions. This must forever be the case, so long as human nature is what it is—that is, so long as that nature is half social and half selfish, independently of which it may then be clearly perceived that the real interests of the two sections, which are now lost sight of in the din of parties, are not diverse, but identical, and that these point to a continuance, and not to a severance of the Union.

For that our system of Government possesses a self-correcting principle, I think, will admit of no doubt. It was the fruit of reflection, it has been maintained by reflection, and it has contributed to diffuse habits of reflection among all orders of men to an extent never before known. I know that these terms—habits of reflection and real interests of the two sections—have become so common and familiar as to lead many persons to believe that they have no virtue or meaning. But although the words themselves may have no value, the things which they denote may have a great deal; and I do not feel myself called upon to discard any term, however trite, if it imports something important—especially in a new combination of circumstances. It is these habits of reflection, and this strong sense of interest, which constitute the self-correcting principle of our institutions. The mere machinery of what is ordinarily termed the Government would, by itself, be inoperative and powerless. But these habits are quickly communicated to the Government, to the agents who administer public affairs, and then the mutual action of the people upon the Government, and of the Government upon the people, adds tenfold strength to them, gives them a fixed residence in the community, and converts what was before matter of opinion into a fundamental principle of our institutions.

Our history is full of examples to this effect. I need not go back to the period when Mr. Jay's treaty was negotiated, and when placards were posted up in various parts of the country, threatening disunion, and even the raising of an hostile army; nor to the scenes of 1798-9; nor to the bitter discontent produced both in the North and South by the war of 1812. Our history since is full of similar examples, which are not so striking only because the self-correcting principle of our institutions had, year by year, been acquiring strength, and exerted a more powerfully *preventive* influence in warding off disasters. But I acknowledge that all the means in our power may be ineffectual, and that before the year is out a fatal blow may be struck.

I remarked to you when I last saw you that I considered the affair at Harper's Ferry as the most portentous event which has occurred in our history; that it was a mere speck in the horizon, but a speck big with the future—not so much because it was the daring outbreak of a band of outlaws, headed by a cold-blooded assassin, as because such an atrocity could not have been executed, or conceived in any highly-civilized society, unless there was a secret conviction of sympathy and countenance from some considerable number of men; and this appears to have been the case. In reading the accounts of the unseemly and revolting proceedings in some parts of the country, representing those miscreants as a noble band of patriots and martyrs, one might fancy himself present at the rejoicings at Rome, and the *solemn Te Deum* in St. Peter's, commemorative of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's.

But it is not the countenance given by even a considerable body of men, which renders that event so ominous and alarming. A considerable body of men may themselves be discountenanced and confounded, provided the great majority of the people in the States where they reside are sound and possess the sense of justice in a high degree. But such is the organization of parties, that things which would never have been attempted, or countenanced by the great bulk of the people, are not always, after they are committed, visited with an unequivocal condemnation. If those acts have been perpetrated in the name of a party by men who belong to that party, and only carry to extremes the opinions of that party, a profound and equivocal silence is frequently observed with regard to them. The firmest and most enlightened men are at first staggered by their apparition, but great numbers shrink from taking any step which might *seem* to compromit the party. A party is an association of men, having certain definite opinions and a fixed organization, and if, among these opinions, one is recognized as the master principle which gives vitality to the system, an open and unreserved condemnation of those who have carried this opinion even to the most preposterous extremes is considered as doing violence to this organization.

This is the perplexing dilemma in which we are now placed. There are two ways of escaping from it: the one by a dissolution of the Union, which would be greatly to be deplored at the present time; the other by a conviction on the part of the enlightened, and a feeling (which is often as unerring as a conviction) on the part of the masses, that the events which are transpiring are to be regarded, when taken as a whole, as only symptoms of the struggle on the part of the North to acquire a political influence commensurate with its immense growth in population, wealth and intelligence, and that when the balance, which has inclined to one side for so long a period, is shifted to the other, things will no longer look so dark and forbidding, public affairs will resume their accustomed tenor, and conspirators against the institutions of any part of the Union will be driven to their hiding-places. If such an event should take place it would be the most glorious triumph of which free institutions have ever been able to boast. A ray of light from the North, the South and the West is in reality dawning at the present moment. The vast assemblages at the North, in which a wisdom and eloquence worthy of the fathers of the Republic were displayed; the calm, yet earnest conferences of men of each party among themselves; the frank and severe avowal, even amidst the stormy debates of December and January, which were made by many Southern members, that Union was greatly to be preferred to Disunion; the visit of the Legislators of Kentucky and Tennessee to the Legislature of Ohio, an event unparalleled in history; the calm and circumspect course pursued by Virginia, the arbitress of the South—all denote that the good elements of our nature are at work, and that whatever the issue may be, these elements can never be extinguished. For if disunion should actually take place, we should then be compelled to accept it as an event following in the natural march of our history—altogether premature in time, and yet obeying those regular laws to which society is everywhere subjected, however imperfectly we may discern them. But this lands us in the field of conjecture, a subject too dark and dangerous to be meddled with when the immediate interests of a great people are at stake. It must be left to the men of the twentieth century to determine that problem.

FREDERICK GRIMKE.

To William Greene, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Tenure by which Slaves are Held.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article, headed "Slaves as Property," in your paper of the 9th of April, is the clearest and simplest exposition of the tenure by which slaves are held that I have yet seen published. Much of the excitement upon this subject is attributable to a want of a correct understanding of the political nature and rights of this tenure, and it would seem useless to elaborate upon your lucid explanations. There are, however, one or two points which you do not bring out as fully as might have been done, and if you think these suggestions are worthy of notice, you can use them as you please.

You very properly rebuke the South, represented as speaking through Mr. Wigfall their sentiments, for endeavoring to place their slaves, so called, in the false position of property, and upon the same political footing with "lands, horses, mules and hogs." It must be apparent even to the South that they do not hold the slave by such political constitutional right, nor can they find any plausible argument to place them on that footing. The so-called slave is no more than an ordinary apprentice, and if the black man at the South was called an apprentice instead of a slave, it would act like oil upon the troubled mind of the North. But call a dog *mad*, and though he be the soundest dog in the realm, yet he will frighten a whole community as much as though he was truly foaming mad.

If both the North and South would study their common Constitution, and adhere to the text, they would find the definition for the so-called slave, and know from analogy the tenure by which he is held.

The framers of the Constitution found three states of apprenticeship existing in the States which sought by a confederated act to form a Union.

First—Male and female white apprentices in bondage for a limited time.

Second—Male and female black apprentices in bondage for a limited time.

Each of these classes might be apprentices for life if they died in their bondage.

Third—Male and female blacks and their progeny in bondage as apprentices for life—the so-called slave.

There is not a word about slaves in the Constitution. On the contrary, it speaks only of "persons held to service or labor" in the various States of the Union, and provides a means by which those who escape from one State into another shall be returned to their masters. By this provision a Northern apprentice boy or girl, white or black, escaping from the North to the South, can be constitutionally claimed and must be returned. It is conceded on all sides that this clause in the Constitution enables the Southerner to reclaim his apprentice in like manner from any other State of the Union.

Now the law of each State regulates the terms upon which every person is held to service or labor under this constitutional enactment, and these terms vary in almost every State in the Union. The Constitution found the relation between the white and the black grounded in long usage in various States, and, whether right or wrong abstractly, the framers of it did not see fit to go behind that relation, but incorporated it into the body of the Constitution not as property, but as "persons held to service and labor"—apprentices.

The Northerner who holds in bondage his apprentice cannot claim any property in his body, except so far as that body is auxiliary to produce property. The property lies in the labor or services of the apprentice, and those services can be sold and conveyed away, or can be reclaimed if they escape to another State, by means of the return of the body, which is the only way by which they can be reclaimed. The laws regulating apprenticeship at the North are such that if a boss mechanic loses his apprentice, he does not consider his services sufficiently valuable to run after him, because he can get any number of them for the asking. Hence, to secure himself from liability, he puts an advertisement in a paper running thus: "Walked away—too lazy to run—my bonded apprentice, Jim Greasy," &c., &c.

The Southerner, on the other hand, has his apprentice for life, and if he runs away, cannot get another without paying a large price for him, hence his services are valuable. The value is not in the body of the hog, but the slave, so called, as it is in the body of the hog, but the body is only auxiliary as a means of getting his services and labor. For, if he could neither serve nor labor, his body would be more than worthless. It must be apparent, then, to every candid mind that the framers of the Constitution penetrated into the very depths of the principles of apprentice-labor then prevalent in the States, and have guarded the rights of North, South, East and West on this subject, in that clause of the Constitution referring to "persons held to service and labor." This is legal and Constitutional bondage wherever it be, and the political principles governing it are precisely the same. If, then, you call the one Slavery, you should politically call the other Slavery likewise. But if you call the one apprentice-labor, you must call the other apprentice-labor in like manner; for they only differ in the length of *time* of the bondage. We then have a Constitution legalizing white and black Slavery, if you give it that name, or white and black apprenticeship, if you give it the Constitutional name; and the inquiry should be: Which shall we abrogate either.

QUESTION.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 14 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
MARCH 27, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
April 23, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 1st May next. The Transfer Book will be closed until that date. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 7 until May 12, inclusive.
H. MATHER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE—Bondholders of the second issue of the Land Grant Bonds of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, (bonds amounting to $1,500,000, numbered from 2,500 to 4,000,) are requested to call at No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 8th day of May, to consult with owners of such bonds as to the course they wish to pursue in relation to the sale of the Road if sold under the foreclosure of the Land-grant mortgage. JOHN FITCH, Attorney and Counselor, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1860.—The interest of the First Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, due on the 1st of May, 1860, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the coupons at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, due May 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place. NATHANIEL MARSH,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860. Receiver.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
No 38 WALL-ST., April 24 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. (3½ per cent.) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to stockholders, at the Banking-house, on and after May 1, prox. The Transfer-Books will be closed from this date to May 1.
By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the capital stock is to be filled up to $200,000. All those wishing to take their pro rata shares of said stock, will give notice at the Bank on or before the first day of June, 1860, as certificates will be issued on the 2d June, 1860.
By order of the Board
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, APRIL 24, 1860.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. By order,
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1860, of the City of Cleveland Bonds, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day by the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$60.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON City property, in sums to suit applicants.
J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.,
near 34th-st.

TO LOAN—$125,000 ON NEW-YORK CITY REAL Estate.
$45,000 on Brooklyn City Real Estate.
$28,000 on Westchester County Real Estate.
DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

$40.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 6 per cent., on first-class Broadway property. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due May 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, New-York, for payment.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000

WITH A LARGE AND ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.

CANAL and RIVER RISKS taken on the most favorable terms.

OPEN POLICIES issued for the season, and indorsements made thereon by
M. M. CALEB,
OFFICE OF A. T. CO.,
No. 7 COENTIES SLIP.

FIRE INSURANCE,
In all its branches, at a
REDUCTION IN RATES
FULLY EQUIVALENT TO THE
SCRIP DIVIDENDS
OF MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 98 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE WALL-STREET.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO VENDORS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given that, by the provisions of the 42d section of the act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 10, 1860, it is declared that it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each offence; and it is made the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by his proper orders in respect thereto to the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and it is made the duty of the said members in respect to the enforcing the provisions of this section to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.

Public notice is therefore given that, in compliance with law, orders will be issued to the members of the Metropolitan Police to arrest all persons publicly keeping or disposing of any intoxicating liquor on Sunday.
By order of the Board of Police,
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHILADELPHIA
SHOE STUFFS AND TRIMMINGS BUSINESS
FOR SALE.
The stock, good-will and fixtures of an old-established stand doing a large and profitable business, will be sold out on reasonable terms to responsible parties. The present proprietor retiring on account of ill-health. Address, with real name, &c., SHOE TRIMMINGS, Philadelphia Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam hammer and three Birk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A tire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe and sixty horse engine. Main building 330x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof &c. on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic* (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 ton) Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 136 from Baltimore: 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25 000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices. Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to
H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

$5.000.—WANTED—THIS AMOUNT, (IN INstallments would do,) to carry out a popular literary enterprise which cannot be explained by advertisement, and which, with energy, can be made one of the most profitable in New-York. With a practical printer, or gentleman of business capacity as associate, $15,000 to $20,000 per annum can be made. Address L. P. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, with real name and appointing interview.

A RARE CHANCE FOR $75.—FOR SALE—The tools and machinery of a well-established sash, blind and door shop in the village of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y. Dépôt on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Work enough for two or three men constantly. An excellent opportunity. Call and see. Inquire of VAN WAGENEN & SMITH, at the dépôt.

NOTICE TO BOOKBINDERS.—FOR SALE, cheap and on liberal terms, a bookbinding establishment, elaborately finished and furnished with all the requisites for doing a more extensive business than any other establishment of the kind in the United States. For particulars address G. K., Box No. 770 Boston Post-office, Massachusetts.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The proprietor of a valuable patent, who finds it more than he can attend to, offers Town, County or State Rights for sale cheap for cash or approved trade. Agents wanted. Address, inclosing stamp, F. H. P., care of S. R. Niles, Advertising Agent, Scollay's Building, Court-st., Boston, Mass.

STORE, FIXTURES, SIDE CASES, COUNTERS, large sign, short awning, for sale very cheap. A few house furnishing goods, fine tea trays, plated tête-a-tête sets, pots, hat stands, lamps and wooden ware, for sale far below cost at No. 534 Broadway.

DRUG STORE.—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF an old-established wholesale drug store for sale; intending to remove to their new store in June next, the proprietors offer the lease and fixtures of store, corner of Barclay and Greenwich sts. Apply on the premises.

BREWERY FOR SALE—CAPABLE OF brewing from three to four hundred barrels of ale a week; is now in full operation, with a good trade; will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Address LEO, Station C, New-York Post-office.

$3.000.—WANTED—IN A SAFE AND PROfitable commission business, an active and energetic partner, who can furnish $2,000 or $3,000. Address R. R., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE BY A good canvasser with a capital of $25. A first-class article; sells readily at large profits. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with Fullam's patent $10 stencil tools. Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, 212 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—TWO HORSES FOR SALE—ONE IS a fine blood bay, a little under 16 hands, true and kind in all harness, suitable for carriage, coupe, or express. The other one is suitable for the country, and will be sold very low. Also, a rockaway carriage and single wagon and harness. The whole will be sold low. Apply at Bradley's stables, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison-avs. Inquire for RICHARD ARMSTRONG.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY stylish carriage horses, (sorrel,) nearly 16 hands, fast travelers, and of great endurance. The property of a gentleman who is absent traveling for his health, and has, therefore, no use for them. They will be sold at a bargain on application to Mr. HEWITT, at the American Express Company, Hudson-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—A large lot of family carriages, rockaways, buggies and business wagons, of the best City build. Also, second-hand wagons of all kinds and 20 horses for sale cheap, at the Kings County Carriage Factory, Nos. 184 Fulton-av. and 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL light caleche carriage, built by Wood Brothers; cost $785; used but one season; it can be used for hot or cold weather; will be sold for $400. Also, a light wagon for $40. The owner is going to Europe. They may be seen at No. 35 East 12th-st.

HORSE WANTED.—A GOOD, SOUND CART horse; weight 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., about 8 years old; also, a light top wagon, suitable for City use. Call before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Wednesday and Thursday. E. G. TUTTLE, No. 247 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME LIGHT ROCKAWAY carriage, for one or two horses, made by one of the best makers—price $250. Can be seen at the stable adjoining St. Paul's Methodist Church, East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FAST AND CLOSE-matched pair of mares; can trot 2:40 to 2:45 together; owner moved from the City. Address, for particulars, to J. R., Box No. 166 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, WITH A splendid carriage but little used, will be sold for about one-half its first cost. Inquire at No. 232 Water-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT ROCKAWAY, MADE BY Miner & Stevens; been in use but six months; to be seen at MILES' stables, 19th-st., near 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, inst., at noon, for refurnishing School-house No. 42, in Allen-st., near Hester, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Refurnishing Grammar School No. 42," and must embrace estimates for lifting and for stationary settees, separate; also, for movable and stationary seats and desks. Drawings of the proposed style of furniture must accompany the bids. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CORNELIUS CORSON,
DANIEL SLOTE,
BENJAMIN H. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KASMIRE,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Repairs of the Xth Ward.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.—The Commissioners, under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 16, 1858, "For removing obstructions from Harlem River, and for building a free bridge over the same," will receive sealed proposals for the construction of the remainder of the work, consisting of two piers, two abutments, superstructure, &c., until Thursday, the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

Plans and specifications can be seen from and after Saturday, May 5, at the house of W. H. Florence, at Macomb's Dam, where blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, and directed to EDWARD H. TRACY, Chief Engineer, No. 5 Tryon-row.

Propositions must be accompanied with the written consent of two responsible parties to sign a bond for ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded to the proposer. Separate proposals will be received for the superstructure, but both parts of the work may be awarded to the same contractor.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all propositions they may think are not for the interest of New-York and Westchester Counties to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Chief Engineer.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR A TOWN HALL.—SEALED proposals will be received up to the 14th day of May next for building a town hall in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Westchester Post-Office, and at the office of the architect D. Burgess, No. 72 East 26th-st., New-York City. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals, as they may deem proper. ABRAHAM HATFIELD, MORRIS BAISLEY, HIRAM OLMSTEAD, Building Committee.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE KENTUCKY BOURBON,
FROM S. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1839.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemist and Druggist,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:

The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.
Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N. Y.

1828 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860
Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.
N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

THE DRIGGS PATENT, OR THE VIOLIN PIANOS—Manufactured and sold by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, No 543 Broadway. There is no strain whatever upon the case or sounding boards. There are two sounding boards, outwardly convex like the violin, giving three times the vibratory surface obtained in any other piano. The strain is borne by an independent iron frame, and it is stronger and will remain in tune longer than any other Piano. The case forms a vibratory shell, the same as the body of a violin, and is not filled up with heavy blocks and planking as in other Pianos. Its construction is far more simple, and it is the only Piano made on scientific principles. "It is the best Piano-forte existing."
S. B. DRIGGS, Patentee and Inventor.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE Piano-forte, very little used, at a very great reduction, must be sold before May; and a 6-octave Melodeon, piano style, $85. To be seen at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, that has been a short time in use, will be sold for $100 less than the usual price. Warranted for three years. P. LYNCH, Manufacturer, No. 927 Broadway, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK PIANOS, NEW and second-hand, in plain or carved cases, for rent, at low rates. Rent applied, if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

AS ORGANIST.—AN EXPERIENCED ORGANist desires a situation. Apply at the office of the *Musical World*, No. 379 Broadway, on Saturday, (28th,) between 1 and 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVeral years experience in teaching music, wishes board in a family where her services would be sufficient compensation. Address M. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

A CHORISTER WANTED—IN ONE OF OUR City Churches. Apply to Mr. NEIL, 579 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4:10 P. M., Express trains.
The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's. Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—PASSENger trains will commence running over this Road as far as Ettingville, commencing Monday, April 23, 1860, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Leave Ettingville at 7:15 and 10 A. M., and at 5, P. M., in time for the 8 and 11 A. M., 6 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of the 8 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats for New-York, stopping at Toad Hill, New-Dorp, Harrison's Club-house and Gifford's Town. SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Ettingville at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., in time for the 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York, stopping at the intermediate stations as above.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included;) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3¾ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS F. CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.
law6mS* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 4 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

ROOFING.

ONE CENT PER FOOT. **CURES LEAKY ROOFS.—NO TAR OR PITCH USED.**—ELLERY'S Patent INDIA RUBBER PAINT, tested on 1,000 roofs. Principal Office No. 596 Grand-st.; branches No. 152 Bowery, 301 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,

SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'ay, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 10 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—SEMI-WEEKLY—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Charleston, S. C., $15; Columbia, $20; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, May 2.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents: and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15; including carriage fare at connecting points.

Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 28, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 28th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!
On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS.
Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.
NO TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Sunday, April 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, April 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, April 23, 4 P. M.	Monday, April 23, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, April 25, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Thursd'y, April 26, 7½ A. M.	Wed'day, April 25, 11 A. M.
Friday, April 27, 8 A. M.	Thursday, April 26, 11½ A. M.
Sat'day, April 28, 1 P. M.	Friday, April 27, 12 M.
Sunday, April 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, April 29, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 1, 2 P. M.	Monday, April 30, 10½ A. M.
	Wed'day, May 2, 12½ P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR BRIDGEPORT—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken, and the only boat that waybills goods through at contract prices on the Housatonic Railroad.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Peck-slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

REMOVAL.—T. G. WAIT & SON, HAVING REmoved to the corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., are prepared to execute every operation in the profession, on the most reasonable terms. References: Drs. J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

PAPERS PENDING BEFORE HIS HONOR THE MAYOR FOR APPROVAL.

FROM COMMON COUNCIL.

Resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for an extension of twenty feet in depth and to the height of the present house for Engine Company No. 12, and return the award of contract to the Common Council for confirmation.
Board of Councilmen, April 9, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the grade of 39th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs, be changed to conform to the map drawn by Robert J. Dodge, City Surveyor, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the ordinance accompanying be adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 26, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the contractors for laying the iron pavement in Maiden-lane, from Broadway to the East River, and in Cortlandt-st., from Broadway to the North River, be directed to proceed with the execution of said contract within thirty days and complete the same without delay, or in default thereof that the said contract be deemed abandoned. And the Croton Aqueduct Board are directed to appoint an Inspector and Surveyor upon said work and take the necessary steps to enable the contractors to proceed and execute the same without delay.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
Ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution directing the Street Commissioner to furnish a new tin roof for the house of Hose Co. No. 24; also, to have the wood work and walls of said house thoroughly repaired.
Board of Councilmen, March 22, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, April 21, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution adopting the following ordinance:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. A public stock or fund is hereby created for an amount, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and shall be issued by the Comptroller of the City of New-York from time to time in such amounts as shall be required by the Commissioners of the Central Park, subject to the following conditions: said stock or fund shall be designated and known as "The Central Park Improvement Fund," the interest on which shall be payable quarter-yearly, and shall be redeemable in thirty years from the day on which the same is issued, but not more than $250,000 of said stock shall be issued until otherwise ordered by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for thirty days for proposals for the said fund or stock, but no proposal shall be received for less than par value of a single share.

SEC. 3. The said fund or stock shares shall be divided into shares of the nominal or par value of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 4. Such proposals shall not be opened until the day designated for the opening thereof in the advertisement therefor; and on and after the expiration of said thirty days the Comptroller shall determine which and what proportion of said proposals shall be accepted; and shall issue certificates in form as nearly as may be of the certificates issued for the water stock of the City of New-York for the amount so accepted, and to the person or persons or corporation or corporations whose proposals shall have been accepted.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller shall receive all money payable for and upon said fund or stock, and shall deposit the same in accordance with and for the purposes specified in the provisions of an act entitled, "An act for the construction, regulation, maintenance and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York, and to provide additional means therefor." Passed March 19, 1860.
Board of Councilmen, April 16, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the drill rooms over Jefferson Market, now occupied by Company C, late of the Second Regiment, now Company F of the Twelfth Regiment, on Wednesday and Friday night, be and the same is hereby set apart for a drill room to Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, for Friday evening.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that a sewer be built in 57th-st., commencing 350 feet east of 2d-av. and terminating in the sewer recently constructed in said avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 9, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution to permit Daniel Slote to place on the second story of his building, Nos. 119 and 121 William-st., a sign, being a large blank book, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Board of Councilmen, April 2, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
Concurred in.

Resolution, to renumber West 16th-st., from 5th-av. to North River; West 28th-st., from 5th-av. to 7th-av.; and 15th-st. from 5th-av. to the Hudson River.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
Referred to Street Commissioner, with power.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
Concurred in.

Resolution, to appropriate $2,500 to defray the expense of the joint special Committee appointed to represent the City of New-York in the Sanitary and Quarantine Convention to be held in Boston.
Board of Aldermen, April 16, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution, directing the Comptroller to draw warrant in favor of Wilcox & Mellen for $64 52, for bedding furnished Engine Company No. 18, ordered by Chief Engineer.
Board of Aldermen, April 19, 1860.
Referred to Comptroller, with power.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
Concurred in.

Resolution on bill of Edward Goodenough, for Bibles furnished at December election, $104.
Board of Aldermen, April 19, 1860.
Referred to Comptroller, with power.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution, that Document No. 613, from the Board of Fire Commissioners be sent back for reconsideration.
Board of Aldermen, April 9, 1860.
Adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
Concurred in on ayes and noes.

Resolution that the City Inspector deliver to Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents one thousand loads of manure.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
Adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution to permit James Hughes to construct a watering trough in front of his premises, southwest corner of 10th-av. and 32d-st.
Board of Aldermen, April 19, 1860.
Referred to Croton Aqueduct Board with power.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
Concurred in.

Resolution to confirm award of contract for sewer in 6th-av. from 47th to 48th sts., to John H. McCabe.
Board of Aldermen, April 16, 1860.
On ayes and noes confirmed.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution requiring the Croton Aqueduct Board in advertising for estimates for paving Amity-st. with Belgian pavement, to insert a specification providing that the said pavement shall extend from curb to curb, so as to obviate the necessity of laying gutter stones.
Board of Aldermen, April 23, 1860.
Adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution on apportionment of assessments in the matter of 52d-st. trap-block pavement, from 2d to 3d-av.
Board of Aldermen, April 19, 1860.
Confirmed.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution that Broadway, north of 23d-st., be renumbered.
Board of Aldermen, April 12, 1860.
Adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
Ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution directing Street Commissioner to have one of Carson's striking apparatus attached to the bell on Mount Morris without contract, at a cost not to exceed $460.
Board of Aldermen, April 16, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have the truck of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14 put in complete order at an expense not to exceed $135.
Board of Aldermen, April 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
Concurred in on ayes and noes.

Resolution that Abingdon-square, from Bank-st., to West 12th-st., be renumbered.
Board of Aldermen, April 16, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution to confirm award of contract for sewer in 5th-av., from 50th-st., and through 51st-st., to 100 feet west of 5th-av., and in 48th and 49th sts., to J. Crowley.
Board of Aldermen, April 16, 1860.
On ayes and noes confirmed.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution to confirm award of contract for sewer in 86th-st., from 3d to 4th-av., to Hugh McCabe.
Board of Aldermen, April 16, 1860.
On ayes and noes confirmed.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution to confirm award of contract for regulating 56th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., to Thomas Cosgrove.
Board of Aldermen, April 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.

Resolution adopting the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the borrowing of money to supply deficiencies in the Assessment Fund for opening streets, avenues and squares or public places, caused by delay in collecting assessments for said purposes, in pursuance of the eighteenth section of the act, chapter 579, passed July 20, 1853.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The Comptroller is hereby authorised to borrow on the credit of the Corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to supply deficiencies in the Assessment Fund caused by delay in collecting assessments made and levied for opening streets, avenues and squares or public places, and confirmed by the Supreme Court, not exceeding at any time the amount of such assessments, which may be uncollected and due to the Corporation.

SEC. 2. For the moneys so borrowed the Comptroller is authorized upon presentation to and filing with him of the receipt of the Chamberlain therefor, to issue an equal amount of Bonds of the Corporation, to be known and distinguished as "Assessment Fund Bonds" payable within such periods as he shall deem expedient, not exceeding five years; the said Bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

SEC. 3. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, either in person or by attorney, and certificates of such transfer shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 4. For the payment of the said bonds so issued, and the interest thereon, according the tenor, the faith of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, also the assessments aforesaid, with the interest thereon, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, as they shall become due and payable out of the moneys arising from the collection of the said assessments; also to pay the interest to accrue upon said bonds from the moneys arising from the collection of interest upon said assessments.

SEC. 5. Separate accounts shall be kept, both by the Comptroller and Chamberlain, of all moneys borrowed and received by virtue of this ordinance, and the same shall be applied to and used only for the purposes herein specified.
Board of Aldermen, April 12, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, April 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.

CORPORATION NOTICES.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. All persons having business before the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above mentioned time and place.
CHAS. G. CORNELL, } Committee
GEO. STARR, } on
GILBERT M. PLATT, } Finance.

The Committee on Markets, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons having business before the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above mentioned time and place.
H. W. GENET, } Committee
C. G. CORNELL, } on
H. SMITH, } Markets.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 26, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of two lots of ground for the use of the Seventh Precinct Police, to be situated between Rutgers-st., East Broadway, Montgomery and Cherry sts.

The proposals in addition to the price, should contain a diagram of the property offered, giving dimensions and locality, also the character of the improvements, if any. Payment will be made in cash on giving a deed and satisfactory title.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

MEDICAL.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW, BROWN-STONE FRONT, three-story house, between 5th and 6th avs., in 45th-st.; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD Bonds, a first-class house in West 34th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. B. TRAVERS, No. 22 William-st.

LISPENARD-STREET.—HOUSE AND LOT, No. 26 Lispenard-st., near Church-st., for sale. Inquire of O. J. STUART, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 97 LEXINGTON-AV., THREE-story house, with basement and sub-cellar; lot 25 by 100. Inquire on the premises or at No. 76 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 48th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., 103 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

THREE DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—Location in Essex County, N. J., any of which can be reached in one hour from the City of New-York. No. 1 is a farm of 20 acres at Bloomfield, N. J. No. 2 is a farm of 8 acres, between Newark and Bloomfield. No. 3 is a farm of 10 acres, at Belleville, N. J. For minute particulars address T. C. CHANDLER, Box 370 Newark, N. J.

N. B.—Parties wishing investment in this city (Newark, N. J.,) would do well to address as above.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,600 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE FRUIT FARM AND COUNTRY seat, in the village of Bedford, known as "Fruit Lawn." This farm contains 70 acres, and is in a high state of cultivation, with a fine pear garden and 200 apple trees, now filled with fruit buds, promising an abundant crop the present season, besides hundreds of other varieties of fruit of every kind. The house is new, of modern style, 38 feet square, with verandahs, observatory, &c., marble mantels, corniced rooms, and hard-finished throughout, with barns, stable, carriage-house, work-shop, &c. This is the most extensive and thrifty fruit farm in Westchester County, and will be sold very low. For further particulars apply to JOHN C. TUCKER, No. 188 Greenwich-st., or to the owner on the premises. Half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE.—AT A LOW PRICE, A VERY DEsirable Farm, pleasantly situated, 3½ miles from Sing Sing, about 44 acres of good land; a good two-story house, built a few years ago; wagon-house, barns, sheds, &c.; also, small farm-house on the place. The farm is well fenced, fine bearing orchard, also a variety of other fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st., or DAVID LUDLAM, Sing Sing.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.—Two tables of Michael Phelan's manufacture, fitted with combination cushions, and all the latest improvements. Apply before MONDAY, the 30th inst., at the Phoenix Club, No. 136 10th-st., corner of Broadway.

BILLIARD SALOON FOR SALE—KNOWN as "Washington Hall," Newark, N. J. Eight tables, Phelan's cushions, all in good order. Room central (60 feet square,) at a rent of $450 per annum. Price $1,200. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., to THOS. B. NORRIS, No. 88 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated at Lloyd's Neck Long Island, on a prominent headland, known as the Fort Hill, about 160 feet above tide water. There are 44 acres of fine land, and a mansion house, just finished; the lawn, sloping beautifully to a clear gravel beach, without salt meadow or any nuisance in the neighborhood; distance from the City thirty miles, and communication several times a day by steamboat and railroad; house about three minutes' walk from landing; fine bathing, boating and fishing, and the neighborhood celebrated for its unusual healthiness. The place is near the elegant residences of Com. Paulding, Dr. Alex. J. Stevens, C. C. Cambreling, John Rhinelander and Henry Lloyd, Esqs. This property is exceedingly picturesque and romantic in its characteristics, the approach to the house being exceedingly beautiful, and the greater part of the way through an avenue of magnificent forest trees of primeval growth; there is also still on it the remains of a British fortification captured during the Revolutionary War, and the situation commands an extensive view of several harbors, and of Long Island Sound. Price $18,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av., between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. No brokers received.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the dépôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st. WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES MORTON, 2½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT DUANESBURGH, SCHENECTADY CO., N. Y.—One of the most beautiful residences in this State, about 22 miles northwest of Albany, situated in a well-wooded park and ready for immediate occupancy. As a private residence or a scholastic institution it cannot be surpassed; fine large house, containing 18 rooms. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is now being constructed, which will bring the place within 40 minutes of Albany. About 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Price, together with the furniture, stock, farming utensils, &c., $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is a very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the dépôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY TO RENT.—The mansion at Fanwood, formerly occupied by Hon. James Monroe, is to rent, with several acres of ground. The house has 22 rooms, besides the basement, and is suited for a gentleman's country residence. The property is immediately adjacent to the house and grounds of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, to whom parties are referred.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT East Morrisania, containing one acre of ground, beautifully laid out in fruit, shade trees, shubbery, &c. House, 35 by 40, two-story and basement, with range, hot and cold water through the house. Price $5,250, and only $2,000 required; balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately, to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND, A HOUSE SITUated on Vanderbilt-av., within half a mile of the steamboat landing, containing seven rooms, with kitchen and cellars, stable, hen and cow houses, with eight acres of land, in perfect order; rent $400. Inquire of D. H. DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st., or of WM. LOVERIDGE, in the feed store on Vanderbilt-av., near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and dépôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW MODERN-built two-story house, stable and coach-house attached, with nine lots of ground, on the corner of Broadway and 1st-av., Astoria, L. I., or would be exchanged for property in the City. Apply to Mr. MILLS, Main-st., Astoria; or to WILLIAM SIMPSON, No. 89 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND A FINE HOUSE, suitable for a respectable private family, in perfect order, within three minutes walk of the first landing; splendid scenery, and very healthy. Inquire of Mr. PICKERSGILL, on the Shore-road, between first and second landings, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Rent low.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, handsome country seat at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; buildings in good order; fine kitchen garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, A SMALL NEAT house, in good order, and in a pleasant and healthy location, 20 miles from the City and 1 mile from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession immediately. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No. 200 6th-av., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the dépôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

IRVING PARK, TARRYTOWN.—THIS PARK has been recently enlarged, and its attractiveness greatly enhanced by new and expensive improvements. Descriptive circulars may be had of WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st., or of the proprietor, CHAS. H. LYON, Spring Side, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Portchester, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of eight acres of land, a good house, barn, carriage-house, garden, fruit trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire at No. 207 Front-st., New-York, on Saturday, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 50 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE IN STRATford, Conn., late residence of Daniel Judson. Will be put in good order. Apply to HORACE HOLDEN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE HOUSE, out-buildings and grounds, comprising about 10 acres, highly cultivated and ornamented, of Samuel E. Lyon Esq., located at White Plains, Westchester County, near the Court House and Railroad Station, and one hour, by the Harlem Railroad, from 26th-st. There are few places offered at any time for sale or to rent having more attractions, or which are more accessible than this. It is adapted in all respects for a genteel family; the house is of brick, with double walls, 50x30, and an addition 30x40, of the Elizabethan order. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable piece of property, situated on the corner of two of the principal streets in the village, containing 16 city lots; there are now two 2-story and attic houses, with stores, on the property. Said property is well located for a permanent investment, and plenty of room to build; a handsome house and garden. Address WM. SHEPHERD, Tremont, Westchester Co., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, a two-story cottage, with two two-story wings, containing ten rooms; is located on one of the most pleasant streets in the village and convenient to churches, markets, schools, Post-office, stores and dépôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT COTTAGE, WITH carriage-house, and nearly an acre of ground, in flower and vegetable garden, fruit and shade trees; convenient to a landing on Staten Island; house with modern improvements complete; perfectly healthy. Address B. H. J., Post-office, Station D.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN PROSPECT-STREET, New-Rochelle, most pleasantly situated, fine lawn, well furnished with shade and fruit trees; five minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven dépôt; house large; nine rooms, kitchen, on the first floor three rooms. For information, call on Mr. EDWARD C. BOGART, No. 149 William-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of dépôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, range, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New York.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Tremont; house two story, basement and cellar, with about one acre of land; will trade for City property; a good chance to hire or purchase. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Two cottages beautifully situated on the sea shore at Rockaway, L. I., with garden, ice-house and stables attached, containing respectively 10 or 14 rooms; for summer residences they cannot be surpassed. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE IN FLUSHING, CONTAINing six rooms, conveniently arranged; has a good garden attached, with a handsome variety of fruit and shrubbery, within eight minutes' walk of the dépôt. Rent $150. Inquire of Mr. TOWNSEND, at the Dépôt, or of WILLETT & CARLL, Main-st.

A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY IN YONKERS, N. Y.—On the Hudson River, and finely located for views, worth $27,000, will be exchanged (if done immediately,) for a property of less value in New-York or Cincinnati, the balance being paid in cash. Inquire of Z. PLATT, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT SCARSDALE Westchester County, 22½ miles from the City, on Harlem Railroad, furnished, if desired. Apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER, No. 83 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET AT REduced rates, with immediate possession.

WEST 34TH-ST.—Two elegantly furnished houses, brown stone, at $1,650 and $2,000 each.

WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rent $1,100.

EAST 15TH ST., NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Large and elegant furnished; rent $1,800.

EAST 13TH-ST., No. 18, NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—20x75x100; rent $1,650.

EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—25x74x100; rent $2,000.

ALSO—Several others, in desirable localities.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Brown-stone, 22x50x100; rent $1,000.

WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Brown-stone, 20x65x100; rent $1,000.

WEST 49TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—20x50x100; rent $650.

WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—20x48x100; rent $800.

WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—20x50x100; rent $750.

EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR 3D AV.—20x65x103; rent $1,200.

EAST 31ST-ST., NO. 59.—24x60x100, brown-stone; rent $1,200.

ALSO—Country-seats to let, for sale, or exchange, at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Fort Washington, Flushing, Orange, and Staten Island. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, situated on Warburton-av., near the river, commanding a fine view of the same and as far as Staten Island. Has gas and excellent water brought into the basement; about quarter of an acre of ground, with fruit trees and grape vines. Will be let either for the Summer or for a year. The communication with the City is frequent, both by cars and boats. Fare by boat only 10 cents. Apply on the premises to E. M. LIVERMORE, or in this City, to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN—A FURnished house with seven acres of land. This place is situated south-east of the village, 1½ miles from the dépôt, near the shores of Long Island Sound, affording the best facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness, it is unrivaled. The house contains ten rooms, besides kitchens, cellar and attic. The grounds comprise flower and vegetable garden, groves, &c. Rent, $800 a year. Also for sale adjacent to the above-mentioned property, building lots of from one to ten acres, commanding a magnificent view of the Sound. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to R. HOYT, Postmaster, Stamford.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FACING STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—A superior full-sized, brown-stone house, in perfect order, handsomely furnished throughout, situate on 17th-st., fronting Stuyvesant-square, to let for one or more years. It will be let with or without the furniture. For particulars apply to J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; or THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, for the Summer and till April, 1861, a cottage; one hour from Chambers-st.; 8 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, stable and coachman's room; 3½ acres of land, very beautifully and healthfully situated, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire of RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

A PLEASANTLY-SITUATED AND COMpletely furnished small house to let, until Oct. 1, at Elizabeth, N. J.; stable, barn and extra garden if required. A careful tenant, without small children, that would allow the advertiser to board with them on Sunday (only) will be very liberally treated with. Address J. F. S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY TO 1ST NOVEMBER, A handsome country place at North Orange, N. J., completely furnished; grounds large and in high cultivation. Distance from the railroad station, about 5 minutes' walk. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or at No. 350 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT YONKERS TO RENT—Situated on Broadway, opposite Starr Academy, within a short walk of the railroad dépôt; has gas, furnace, dumb waiter, &c. For terms, apply on the premises, or to BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, No. 64 Cedar-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS private residence, No. 18 East 13th-st., to let to a private family for six months or longer, in complete repair, with all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Rent $800. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT BAYSIDE, NEAR FLUSHING, TO LET.—The country seat of Joseph D. Thurston, including lawn, carriage-house, &c.; the house is large, and commands fine views of the water; would be rented at a moderate price. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NO. 246 WEST 22d-st; three full stories, basement and sub-cellar; is neatly and completely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Also, a desirable house at Flushing, to let. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COTTAGE TO let at Salisbury Mills, Orange County, New York; ten rooms, garden of one half acre; house 40x40, in good order. Rent $175 for six months. For view of house, &c., apply to BOYD & HORTON, 4½ Pine-st.

TO LET—IN CLERMONT-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, near Lafayette-av., a 3-story, brown-stone front, English-basement house, handsomely furnished, gas and water in; house 16⅔x44, lot 100 feet deep. Rent $450. Apply to JOHN GOULD, 44 State st, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome brown-stone front house on Remsen-st., handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 32 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 32 EAST 14th-st., three doors west of Union-square, handsomely and completely furnished. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., within seven minutes' walk of the landing. For particulars, apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR, OR A LONGER TERM, the furnished house No. 63 Lexington-av., near Madison-square, to a private family only. Reference required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a small room without board in the neighborhood of 26th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Address W. E. A., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A DESK ROOM IN A PLEASANT OFfice down town. Best references given. Address B. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones. BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,

is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air.

The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE

Will operate with less coal than any other, out-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET, NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

ALSO, WORKSHOPS IN THE REAR.

Apply in the office of the Type Foundry, of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 100 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, with Park privileges, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $240.

TO LET—LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, high basement, all modern improvements, No. 207 West 14th-st. $1,700. Large 3-story brick house, gas and water, No. 48 10th-av. $425. 3-story high basement house, modern improvements, No. 190 West 22d st., near 8th-av. $750. 4-story brown stone English basement house, all modern improvements, No. 137 West 22d-st. $725. Two large, fine rooms, sliding doors, on first floor over store, No. 135 8th-av., with kitchen and four or five bed-rooms. $300. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story and basement frame dwelling-house, with two lots of ground on Lafayette-av., near Bedford-av.; has all the modern improvements—gas, range, water, &c. Rent $350. If desired, pasture can be had for a cow. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn; or to WM. T. CUTTER, corner of Lafayette and Bedford avs.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, HIGH stoop and high basement, with all modern conveniences, and will be painted and put in good order. Also, house and store No. 176 Bowery. Also, store and back room No. 193 Grand-st. Also, store No. 61 Canal-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the college and beautiful grounds, between 9th and 10th avs., three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. Also, house and lot for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE for $300. Also, a part of a house. Also, floors from $5 to $10 per month, pleasant neighborhood on 52d-st. Apply to J. G. DAWSON, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs, or Striker-lane 52d st., North River, second brick house west of 11th-av.

TO LET—THE COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., within one block of St. John's Park. This property is located down town, in a desirable neighborhood, and to a good tenant, the rent will be moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR OF A LARGE brown-stone front house, two parlors, sleeping-rooms, kitchen range, bath, water closet, marble mantels, gas-fixtures, stairs carpeted, with every convenience. A splendid home for a good family. Inquire of PETER COUT[illegible], No. 469 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 15 Livingston-place, fronting on Stuyvesant square, containing all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock; ready for occupancy on 1st of May; rent $1,000. THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—$400—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house in Nelson-st., third door west of Court-st., South Brooklyn; has Ridgewood water, gas and fixtures, with other improvements. Possession at once. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, No. 69 Bowery, or at No. 39 Huntington-st., in the rear of premises.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST class 3 story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M., or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—$400—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry—second house west of Henry-st.—in good order; water in kitchen; extension, with stained-glass doors, gas-fixtures, inside blinds, &c.; or will be sold very low. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET.—NO. 90 FULTON ST., SECOND FLOOR, and No. 88 Fulton-st., second floor, to let; they are beautiful large and well-lighted rooms. Also one large loft on third floor, No. 45 Gold-st., with or without power. Apply to J. H. WHITE, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE well-lighted workshop in Harlem Railroad depot, corner Centre and White sts. Laths, drill, vises, &c., for sale cheap. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, Agent, at the depot.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, newly painted and papered, No. 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av., with gas and fixtures, water, bath, closets, range, speaking tubes, large yard; $650 per year. The owner would like to board in the family.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF NOS. 8 AND 10 Liberty-place, one door from Maiden-lane; well lighted and finished in the best manner; suitable for an office or light business; will be leased to a good tenant if desired. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 431½ Grand st., occupied for ten years as an apothecary store; very desirable location. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st., or to J. CONGER, No. 435 Grand-st.

TO LET.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY dwelling-houses, situated 291½ and 293 West 19th-st.; front and rear stairways; also, all the modern improvements. Apply to OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 19th-st, or to BENKARD & HUTTON, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—FOR STORAGE, MANUFACTURING, &c., the five-story extra strong and large store No. 13 Thames-st., corner of Trinity-place, in separate parts. Apply to J. R. PETERS, at H. J. Overmann's office, No. 15 Broad-st.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, No 131 35th-st., with all the modern improvements; will be let in separate apartments, or for a boarding-house. Inquire at No. 104 36th-st., or in said house.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, HOUSE NO. 167 Washington-st., with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant rent low; three minutes' walk from the ferry.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND HIGH-STOOP house No. 83 West 45th-st, with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE STORE, NO. 193 Grand-st. This is on a good thoroughfare, and the rent will be put reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET.—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE house, high stoop, No. 54 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., with all the modern improvements; rent $800. Apply to JAMES C. HAYS, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

TO LET—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT three-story houses, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, south side of Forty-fifth street. Apply on the premises, or to ANDREW LESTER & CO., 103 Chambers-street.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND HANDSOME STORE and basement No. 207 Canal-st., suitable for wholesale and retail business. Also, store No. 61 Canal-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 176 BOWERY, on the best block for business in the street. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP and basement house, No. 148 East 30th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent $650. Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE and basement house, north side of 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square, rent $2,000. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY AND ENGLISH BASEment brown stone-front house No 210 East 20th-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 177 Waverley-place; contains all the modern improvements; rent $700. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 7.

TO LET—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, 3 UNfurnished rooms on the second floor of No. 1½ Clinton-place, one door west of Broadway. Also, the front basement office.

TO LET—THE FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT houses Nos. 146 and 152 East 13th-st.; will be put in complete repair; possession given immediately. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 72 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-st., with all the modern improvements; will be painted and put in complete order. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 194 East 20th-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—$200 OR $250 WORTH OF A FINE house in West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. All the modern improvements. Further information at the store, No. 375 8th-av., near 35th st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 190 East 15th-st. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av

TO LET—THE NEAT, TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 80 Watts-st. Rent $450. Apply at No. 97 Water-st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 48th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—A FINE LARGE BASEMENT, FRONTing on Fulton and Gold sts., suitable for a restaurant or storage. Apply to J. H. WHITE, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFTS OF NO. 46 MURray-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

STORES, ROOMS AND BASEMENTS TO LET—Corner of Broadway and 23d-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel, one large corner room, suitable for daguerreotype and photograph operators, having a large skylight; concert and lecture room, with windows on three sides, can be engaged before 1st of May; also, rooms for merchant tailors, mantua makers and milliners. Apply to JOHN R. ROBERTS, on the premises, or to C. WETMORE, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover square.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—SECOND floor and bedroom on upper floor of house No. 107 West 41st-st., near 8th-av.; is excellently arranged for the comfort and convenience of a small family, having gas, chandeliers, water and water-closet on the floor; marble mantels, grates &c. Can be seen from 11 to 3 P. M. Apply to H. CHEYNE, on the premises, or at No. 75 Barclay-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—35 LOTS ON EAST RIVER, BETWEEN 20th and 21st sts., for a term of years, in parcels to suit. They all have an even grade and are in very fine condition for immediate use. There is one elegant pier foot 21st-st., and new dock along the water line of the property. Good business location and fast becoming central. Apply on the premises before 11 o'clock or after 3, to C. HOYT.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS 4 story brown-stone front house, opposite Stuyvesant-square, vicinity of St. George's Church, southeast corner 15th st. and 2d-av., a splendid neighborhood, for sale or to let very low. Can be seen from 12 until 5 P. M. Inquire of ALLEN, No. 66 West 47th st. For particulars, inquire before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES FAVORably known for many years as "THE SHADES," comprising the cellar, kitchen, and second and third stories, of No. 11 Thames-st., with the whole of No. 11 Trinity-place, and the cellar, kitchen and store-room of No. 9 Thames-st. Rent $1,000. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story, rear rooms.

HOUSES TO LET.—ONE THREE-STORY AND basement, high-stoop house; also, one low-stoop on Mansfield-place, location very desirable; said houses contain all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises at No. 11 51st st., near 8th-av. Mr. Findley can be seen at all hours.

STORE TO LET.—THE LARGE AND WELL-lighted store, with basement and cellar, No. 26 Beekman-st.; each floor is 90 feet deep, with two tiers of fire-proof vaults; admirable location for hardware, paper, leather or drug trade; possession at once. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 152 8th-av., consisting of parlor, bedroom, tea-room and four pantries on the second floor, one bedroom in the attic, with privilege in the basement to wash, and in the cellar for fuel. The other part of the house will be occupied by four persons. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MARBLE DEALERS.—To let, the entire Oatwell Marble Works, on Broadway, near 35th-st., embracing steam power, store and dwelling, and seven lots of ground; would be let low, separately or together. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORner store for the dry good business, situated on the corner of Fulton-av. and Clermont-av., Brooklyn, 22 6x50. Apply to Mr. H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall st., New-York, or G. A. TREADWELL, Clermont-av., rear of the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK store No. 17 Water-st., next to the corner of Broad-st.; excellent business stand. Apply to HENRY LAWRENCE, No. 223 West 19th-st., or at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 24, Commonwealth Bank Building.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William-st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—OLD NO. 134, NEW NO. 28, West 12th-st. Brown stone, with all modern improvements, and in good order, desirable for a genteel family; rent $1200. Apply on the premises, or to C. PARTRIDGE, 26 West 15th-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—RENT $1,000.—The four-story store and dwelling No. 1,153 Broadway, near 35th-st.; would be leased for a term of years, together, or rented separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LEASE—WITH USE OF STEAM POWER IF wanted, five lots, partly covered with buildings, in South-st., running through to Front-st., between Jackson and Scammel sts., New-York. Apply next door, in the saw-mill, or to J. H. DOUGHTY.

TO LET AT REDUCED RATES—WALL-ST. offices and desk-room in basement of No. 72; dwelling rear of No. 186 Rivington-st., rent $175; shop rear of No. 393 Greenwich-st., rent $175. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER—LIGHT rooms, steady power, low rents, location best in the City; one fine large room, well lighted, 40x40 feet; one store, 20x40 feet, and some small shops. Apply on the premises. A. & E. B. BRADY, Nos 37 to 43 Greene st.

SHOPS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, of different sizes, suitable for any mechanical business; possession given immediately. Inquire of the Engineer, on the premises, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

NO. 593 BROADWAY TO LEASE.—SECOND floor, 30x200 feet, through to Mercer st., with lofts front and rear. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

FACTORY TO LET—46X100 FEET, 4 STORIES, well lighted, situate No. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will let the whole or in parts; for the whole $1,600; each floor $400. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—BEtween Madison-square and 4th-av., furnished or unfurnished, a first-class brown-stone English basement house, with all modern improvements, will be rented low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

STEAM-POWER PLANING-MILL, BROOKlyn, Nos. 10 and 12 Bergen, near Court-st., to lease; it has a 45 horse-power engine, with boiler, shafting, pulleys and belting through the building, all new; and power enough can be rented to pay the rent. Possession given immediately.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is being altered to a 4-story store. The upper part, either as lofts or offices, and the basement will be leased. Apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No 298 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.: these offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER—NOS. 63 AND 65 ELIZABETH-ST.—Rooms to let with good steady power, and well lighted. Apply from 12 to 3 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—1 very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 169 Walker-st.

PARK-PLACE AND MURRAY-STREET LOFTS.—To let, the second lofts of No 19 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st. Inquire of B. SHERMAN, No. 16 Murray-st.

BROADWAY.—THE COMMODIOUS STORE NO. 1,002, first above 26th-st., to let. Apply on the premises, or of R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET CHEAP—A NEAT, 3-STORY ENGLISH basement house on 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FINE STORE TO LET ON FIRST FLOOR, No. 256 Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A YOUNG MAN, graduate of a New-England College, residing in the neighborhood of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, wishes to spend from one to three hours daily, during the months of May and June, as private tutor to one or more young gentlemen who may be preparing for College, or as teacher of mathematics in almost any situation. Address COACH, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess; to instruct in the common English branches and rudiments of drawing. Address Miss E. R., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, who has been for two years with an American family, in the capacity of governess, wishes a similar engagement in an American family; she is fully competent to teach French grammatically, and can produce the most unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 2,340 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS taught music for several years successfully, desires a position in some school as teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Address A. E. C., Box No. 260, Schenectady, N. Y.

A TEACHER, OF SOME EXPERIENCE, and a graduate of one of the best New-England High Schools, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Address R., Box No. 231 Fair Haven Post-office, Conn.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A WELL-EDUCATED young lady wishes a situation as instructress of children, or to assist in the household generally; could give instructions on the piano. Apply to No. 30 1st-st., Hoboken, or to Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find an English or American gentleman who would give him lessons in English in exchange for lessons in German. Address C. WENDT, No. 50 6th-av.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, and warranted not to rot. May be planted any time before the 9th June, successfully. Price, $3 per barrel. May be obtained of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.; or by applying to R. L. PELL, Esq., No. 32 St. John's Park, north side, New-York.

GLASS SHADES, GLASS SHADES.—A complete assortment of French Glass Shades constantly on hand, and for sale at low prices by E. & J. DERAISMES, No. 88 William st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

HUNTINGTON UNION SCHOOL, HUNTINGTON, L. I.—The Summer term of this school will commence May 7 and continue 11 weeks. This school being graded, and embracing the various departments, from the Primary to the Senior, offers peculiar advantages to those parents who may wish their children of different degrees of advancement educated in the same school. For beauty of scenery and healthiness of location, the situation is unsurpassed. Board may be obtained at reasonable rates, in private families. A limited number received in the family of the Principal. For further particulars, terms, course of study, &c., address S. WOODHULL, Chairman of Board of Education.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A LADY OF superior education, large experience as a teacher, residing in a pleasant location near the City, desires to take four young ladies, under 14, into her family to educate in the English branches, including the modern languages and music. As the number is strictly limited, she will be able to give them her undivided time and attention, and will warrant her pupils a complete acquaintance with all the studies they pursue. Those willing to pay a fair price for advantages of a most superior order, will find this a rare opportunity of securing what they pay for. Address J. B. H., Box No. 909 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview may be obtained.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by Railroad, will commence the 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department, in charge of an experienced instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. Seymour, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr and Mrs. BOLTON; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c.; terms from $180 to $200 a year; Summer term reopens Friday, 27th of April. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar st.; JACKSON'S mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBT. BOLTON.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT BEG to inform their friends and the public that, at the solicitation of several of their patrons, they have removed their School to the handsome building, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-square, No. 1 West [illegible]-st., entrance the first door from 5th-av. The Departments are three: Classical, Commercial and Preparatory—the last under the care of Mrs. MASSETT. The rooms are light, lofty, spacious and thoroughly ventilated.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and I. A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and Classical course of study—also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address or call upon Dr. R., at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., till May 1.

CEDARCROFT CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Situated in a healthy, retired neighborhood, eight miles from Jersey City, near Belling Spring. A limited number of pupils prepared for college, business, or scientific pursuits, by the Principal and assistants. Circulars and further information obtainable at Crowen's, No 699 Broadway, at Harper's, No. 331 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal. HOWARD HINTON, A. M., care L. P. Jones, Ocean Bank, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Summer Term will commence April 30. The School is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill. Every advantage is afforded for a thorough and accomplished education. Classes will be formed for young ladies who spend the Summer months in Stamford, and desire to pursue music, drawing, painting, or the languages. For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) opens April 17 the closing term of its current school year. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards received and prepared for business or college. Twelve Professors of classical, commercial, English and foreign language studies are constantly employed.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOARDING SHOOL FOR BOYS AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A healthy situation, commodious buildings, a large gymnasium and thorough mental training are among the advantages of this institution. Summer session begins on May 2, 1860. Terms moderate. Send for a circular containing full particulars and references. JULES ROUSSEL, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WEST-CHESTER, N. Y. Terms moderate and number limited to six. For circulars, &c., apply to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal. References—Rev. Dr. Jackson, Westchester; W. K. Strong, Esq., No. 50 Pine-st.; Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City; term opens May 2; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; J. A. Fowler and Rev. William B. Dwight, Principals. Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK CITY.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y., R. LOCKWOOD, Principal. The 16th session will commence May 1. For circulars apply to CLARK, AUSTIN & CO., No. 3 Park-row, or to the subscriber, who will call on the applicants if desired.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known, and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Three minutes' walk from dépôt, (Cannon's station;) one of the best schools in the State for both sexes. Summer term commences May 1. Circulars obtained at Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., No. 3 Park-row, or by addressing the Principals. A. B. LOCKWOOD, B. F. BROWN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York; of J. M. WHITEHEAD, No. 117 Nassau-st., A. B. H. M. Society; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS CAN take private lessons in business writing, commercial arithmetic and book-keeping, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Reduced terms, $15. Two desks vacant.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village. FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location and easy of access. Good instruction and the comforts of a home furnished to pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Circulars containing particulars sent and interviews arranged on application to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. BATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES reopens at Danbury, Conn.; the MISSES BENTINCK, Principals. The English branches, music and the modern languages taught. Special attention given to music. Terms moderate, for which apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. Students (either sex) received any time. Circulars No. 239 Water-st. Interviews (10 to 12 o'clock) 122 Nassau-st., up stairs. Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal.

REDDING INST.—BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, Redding Conn.—The 26th session will commence May 2. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st. The Principal will call on gentlemen who leave their address. D. SANFORD, A. M.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, Norwich, Conn., affords first-class accommodations, at the lowest charges. Circulars at N. LANE'S, No. 60 Wall-st.; R. CARTER'S, No. 530 Broadway, New-York; or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

$120 per Year. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal. $120 per Year.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. C. D. SEELY, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th st., now in its fourteenth year, will commence its next term MONDAY, April 23. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York. Young men prepared for College and for business. Boarding and day school. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PARKER & BERTRET'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; contains departments—classical, French, English and Primary—with an extensive Gymnasium.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL—LEX.-AV., NEAR 37th-st. Instruction thorough; discipline efficient; philosophical lectures with apparatus. Terms moderate.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, CONN.—The Summer Term will commence on the 19th of April. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.